The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The President-Elect and the Prying Politicians.

More Rumors and Speculations Regarding the Cabinet.

Passage of the Copper Tariff Bill Over the Veto.

The Public Credit Bill Passed by the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

There has been a vigorous current of comment and speculation to-day upon the few rather unimportant facts which Gen. GRANT has allowed to become public concerning the formation of his Cabinet. His headquarters were besieged at an early hour by a crowd of visitors, among whom were quite a number of Senators and Representatives, some of whom were hopeful of further developments. Representatives MERCUR, MOORHEAD and PETTIS, of Pennsylvania, were among those who called. They expressed their gratification that Pennsylvania was to be represented in the Cabinet. Gen. GRANT replied that he had already fixed upon a gentleman from that State to a seat in his Cabinet, and should he not change his mind, would transmit his name to the Senate, but until then it would not be made public. The gentleman selected was not yet aware of the fact himself, and would not be until a day or two before his nomination, but the people of that State might rest assured that their State would be represented. Further attempts to fix the name failed, and the Representatives departed. To-night they feel pretty well assured that it will be a Philadelphia lawyer. It is proper to say that the reported conversations of yesterday were considerably exaggerated by those who pretend to have participated in them. Gen. GRANT is now undergoing a great deal of badgering and cross-questioning, with the express purpose of breaking down that reserve which he has so far successfully maintained. In this respect he has now to fight the hardest battle of his experience.

Out of all the mass of rumor, speculation and report, now grown into goodly-sized proportions, your correspondent is able to evolve a few facts concerning the Cabinet, which may be set down as facts, to wit: If there be but one Cabinet appointment for New-England, it will be given to Massachusetts. This much is certain, though nothing is known of the office or the man. The names now in most people's mouths are BOUTWELL and HOOPER for the Treasury, and RICE for the Navy. Pennsylvania will have a Cabinet appointment. That is also certain; and the belief to-night is that it will be one of Gen. GRANT's prominent personal friends in Philadelphia. Illinois will have a temporary appointment in the person of Gen. SCHOFIELD. That fixes, geographically, three Cabinet positions, and so much is fact. In addition it is assumed with good reason that one appointment will go to New-York, and as everybody believes, one to Iowa, in the person of Mr. WILSON, which would dispose of five, leaving but two others to be geographically divided between Ohio, Indiana, the Southern States and the Pacific Coast. DENNISON and HOLT are looked upon as best fitting this geographical division, and combining at the same time Grant-like elements. This much is the current talk here. One more fact for New-York can be added. Mr. EVARTS will not, as some people fear, be retained, though he would be an able and popular Secretary of State.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The veto of the Copper Tariff bill was read in the Senate to-day, after which a motion was made to pass it over the objections of the President. After a few words from Mr. GRIMES and others the roll was called and resulted yeas 38, nays 12. The requisite two-thirds majority voted in the affirmative, so the bill became a law. Senator SUMNER's vote against the bill and in support of the President's veto caused some laughter. But to counterbalance this loss the Republicans got the vote of Senator PATTERSON, of Tennessee, the President's son-in-law, who went with the majority.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

The contest on Gen. SCHENCK's bill to-day was very animated, but its triumph was very complete. Its passage was resisted at every step by the large body of the Democrats and a small body of frightened Republicans. The motion to lay on the table was for the second time refused by yeas 55, nays 132; then to strike out the first section, which failed —yeas 55, nays 129; then to strike out the second section, legalizing gold contracts, which also failed, when the bill passed—yeas 119, nays 61. It is questionable if it passes the Senate, but its passage by the House, where the greenback heresy is the strongest, is a subject of much congratulation.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate, during a portion of to-day and to-night, considered bills from the Military Committee. In Committee of the Whole it was agreed to reduce the number of Brigadier-Generals to eight; to leave with the President, instead of with the Secretary of War, the discretion to consolidate the regiments; to discharge fourteen military bands, and providing that the infantry regiments shall be reduced to thirty-five.

THE BANK BILL.

There is much feeling in the House on the Bank bill now pending under disagreement between the two Houses. A motion to suspend the rules, so as to agree to the Senate's request for a conference, was lost, but it will probably be acceded to when business on the Speaker's table is reached. Some of the Western men threaten that if the present demand is not complied with they will in the next Congress upset the whole system.

THE DIPLOMSTIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill has at last agreed upon a report.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Conference Committee appointed to reconcile the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Constitutional Amendment, discussed the subject this evening for an hour, and will meet again to-morrow for the same purpose. The general drift of the discussion was in favor of adopting the original proposition of the House, which was introduced by Mr. BOUTWELL, and it is more than probable that the Committee will so report to-morrow.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day. Among the items is $215,000 for the removal of obstructions in the East River and at Hell Gate. The whole sum appropriated by the bill amounts to $2,257,000.

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

The Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 24 to 11, refused to take the contract for printing the debates of Congress from Messrs. RIVES & BAILEY, and have the same done at the Government Printing Office. The resolution of Mr. WHYTE authorizing the Committee on Printing to continue the contract with those gentlemen for two years from the 4th of March next, was adopted. This indicates that the present manner of printing the debates will be continued. The cost under the bid of Messrs. RIVES & BAILEY is $150,000 greater than the Government estimate, but the feeling against allowing the matter to become the subject of political control is very strong, and induces the continuation of the present method.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONS.

The vexed question of the consolidation of the South American Missions was finally compromised by providing that the grade of our representatives to the Republics of Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in Central America and Ecuador Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay, in South America, should be that of Commissioner, with a salary of $3,000 per year each. Chili remains undisturbed, and KILPATRICK may rest in peace. A majority agree to the report, but Mr. SUMNER refuses to sign it.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The protective monopolists, who have been so badly damaged by the recent report of Special Commissioner WELLS, sought last night to vent their spleen by smuggling through an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill, striking out the salary to the office. This morning the thing was upset in a full House, and Mr. WELLS' office continued to June 30, 1870, which is the period fixed by the law creating the office. This is a favorite mode of attack of these people. When they find themselves unable to meet facts and arguments, they resort to the stabbing process. It is a practice grown up out of the demoralization consequent upon the antagonism between Mr. JOHNSON and Congress, and ought to be abandoned by all honorable men.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate decided to-day to consider no more bills for the removal of political disabilities during the present session of Congress. The Committee also resolved to take no further action on any of the bills referred to them, and in view of the shortness of the session to take up only the measures which it is deemed absolutely essential to pass before the 4th of March.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN was to leave St. Louis this morning with his family, *en route* for Washington. The General is expected to arrive here at noon on Friday next, with his eldest daughter, but his family will stop in Ohio until after the inauguration of Gen. GRANT. The residence of Gen. GRANT on I-street, which has been purchased for Gen. SHERMAN, with furniture, will be at once put in readiness for him. Gen. SHERIDAN is expected about the same time.

THE SHIP METEOR.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, was instructed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which had had under consideration the petition of J. M. FORBES and others, asking to be indemnified for losses incurred by the detention of the ship *Meteor*, to report back the bill to further define and amend an act for the punishment of crimes against the United States, and to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the papers, but desire that the papers may be recommitted to the Committee for further consideration at the next Congress, as the subject is a very grave one, and needs further consideration.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The announcement that Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO will be appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no official authority to rest upon, as both Gen. GRANT and Mr. DELANO aver that it is unauthorized. There is the best of reason for believing, however, that it is only premature, and that among the earliest appointments to be made will be that of Mr. DELANO to the position named. His eminent fitness is everywhere conceded, and the public here is willing to accept the statement that the announcement is unauthorized, in the conviction that it is soon to be an official and accomplished fact.

THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

The bill repealing the section of the law providing that the Army Headquarters shall be established at Washington, and that no orders to the army shall be issued by the President except through the General of the Army, was passed.

GEN. GRANT'S STAFF.

The statement that Gen. GRANT's staff officers would all resign when the General surrenders his office is not correct. There is no necessity for it, because, with the exception of the Chief of Staff, these officers are all on duty under orders, and when no longer required at headquarters become subject to assignment to other duty, or to an order to join their commands.

MR. GRISWOLD'S RECEPTION.

An elegant dinner party was given to-night by Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, at which were present Senators MORGAN, CONKLING and CHANDLER, Senator elect FENTON, Special Commissioner WELLS, Representatives BUTLER, ALLISON and LOGAN, and Ex-Representative HART.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Official publication is made to-day of the ratified Convention between the United States and Mexico providing for an adjustment of the claims of citizens of either country against the other. The claims are to be referred to two Commissioners—one of whom is to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the other by the President of Mexico. They are to meet in Washington, and may choose an umpire in cases of disagreement. No claim arising out of a transaction of a date prior to Feb. 2, 1848, shall be admissible under this Convention.

THE REMAINS OF HENRY WIRZ.

The President to-day gave an order to LEWIS SCHADE, Esq., for the remains of HENRY WIRZ, who was executed in the Old Capitol Prison in November, 1865, having been convicted by a military commission of conspiracy and murder while in command of the rebel prison at Andersonville, and buried in the arsenal grounds, and this afternoon the body was removed by an undertaker.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found true bills against seventeen persons for illegally registering their names at the late municipal election.

THE INAUGURATION.

A special meeting of the City Council is called for to-morrow to take action concerning the inauguration. It is said that a committee of New-York Councilmen will visit Washington that day, and be the guests of the city.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

It is not believed at the Office of Internal Revenue that the intention of Congress to prohibit the sale by retail of snuff from bladders or jars stamped according to law. The office will interpose no objection to dealers retailing snuff from such stamped packages. Coal-tar and coke are regarded as manufactures, the sales of which are taxable under section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, the doors of which were reported closed yesterday morning, wound up its affairs as a depository of Government funds the 23d of September, and everything relating thereto was satisfactorily settled.

The Comptroller of the Currency has instructed Special Agent HENRY COLLENDER, of New-York, to examine and report all the facts relating to the alleged defalcation.

THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES.

The caucuses of both the Republican and Democratic Representatives in Congress will be held about Tuesday next, the 2d of March. All new members of the House are expected and urged to be in Washington as early as Monday, the 1st of March.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a large number of appointments in the army, among them John T. Sprague, Thomas Wilson, Milton Coggswell, Richard N. Batchelder, Allen Rutherford and Robert Avery, to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet. Also the last named to be Major-General by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services. There are many other brevet appointments pending in the Senate.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States the following cases were considered to-day, to-wit:

No. 198—The United States, appellants, *vs.* Benjamin Higdon; appeal from the Court of Claims. On motion of the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Dickey, ordered by the Court that this appeal be dismissed.

No. 406—The United States, appellants, *vs.* Samuel P. Brady; appeal from the Court of Claims. On motion of Mr. Dickey, Assistant Attorney-General, ordered by the Court that the decree of the said Court of Claims, in this cause, be reversed and the cause remanded to the Court of Claims, with directions to enter judgment per stipulation of counsel.

No. 72—The Justice of the Supreme Court of New-York, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The United States, ex rel. Robert Murray.—This cause was argued by Mr. Amasa J. Parker, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. Attorney-General Evarts for defendant in error.

No. 94—James R. Boyd et al., appellant, *vs.* Oliver Moses et al.—This cause was argued by Mr. Benedict, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. Owen, for the appellees.

No. 96—Samuel Blagge, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The State of North Carolina.

No. 97—Josiah L. Bell, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The State of North Carolina, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina. Ordered by the Court that these writs of error be dismissed with costs, pursuant to the eighteenth rule of this Court.

No. 89—Wm. N. Whitely et al., appellants, *vs.* Wm. A. Kerley et al.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. S. S. Fisher, of counsel for the appellants.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petition, &c., asking legislation to meet the existing state of affairs in Georgia.

GOVERNMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill introduced last July, providing for a more efficient Provisional Government for Mississippi.

It vacates the offices under the present Government, and provides that the persons who received a majority of the votes cast at the election for a ratification of the Constitution, &c., shall enter upon their respective offices, provided they can take the oath of July 2, 1862; otherwise the duties of the offices for which they were elected shall devolve upon the persons receiving the next highest number of votes who can take said oath. The second section makes it the duty of the military commander of the district to see that the foregoing provisions are immediately carried into effect.

WRITS OF ERROR.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, Mr. COLE's bill to further the administration of justice.

It provides that no final judgment or decree of a Circuit or District Court shall be received by the United States Supreme Court, on writ of error, or appeal, unless the writ be sued out, or the appeal taken, within three years after the entry of such decree; and a limitation of one year is in the same manner prescribed for appeals from District Courts; but exceptions are made in favor of infants, persons *non compos mentis*, &c. Other sections provide for the amendment of various technical defects in writs of error, and declare what shall constitute an authentication of a bill of exceptions, and provide that the defendants may be found guilty of offences, the commission of which is necessarily included in those charges in that indictment.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, reported without amendment the Postal Service Appropriation bill.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committe, reported adversely to the bill to define felonies and misdemeanors and to regulate peremptory challenge in United States cases, on the ground that the objects of the bill are already provided for in the statutes. Also adversely to the bill to preserve the purity of elections in the Territories, on the ground that there is not sufficient time at this session to maintain such a bill.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an adverse report, signed by him and Mr. FERRY, on the claim of WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN. He said that the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KELLOGG) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SAWYER) would make a favorable report upon the claim, and that as the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BAYARD) declined to have anything to do with the matter, the Committee were unable to arrive at any decision, and must therefore leave the matter wholly to the action of the Senate.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, &C.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill reported yesterday, to admit, free of duty, philosophical apparatus, books and charts imported in good faith for the use of educational instructions.

Mr. CONKLING moved to add, "And chimes of bells of kinds not made in this country."

Mr. GRIMES opposed the amendment and bill; and after a brief discussion the bill was laid over.

A TERRITORIAL PRISON.

On motion of Mr. NYE, the bill to authorize the selection of a site for a Territorial prison in Idaho was taken up and passed.

THE COPPER TARIFF BILL.

A message from the President of the United States was received and read, vetoing the Copper Tariff bill.

The bill was then passed over the veto, yeas 38, nays 12.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolutions reported by the Joint Committee on Printing, to provide for reporting and printing the debates of the next Congress.

Mr. ANTHONY said that the Committee had not been able to come to any definite conclusion on the subject, and had, therefore, decided to report two resolutions, leaving Congress to choose between concluding a new contract with the lowest bidder, Mr. CROWELL, and having the work done at Government Printing Office. The Committee could not, with any confidence, recommend either plan, and in deciding to make any change, it should be remembered that the present publishers of the *Globe* had done their work very well and satisfactorily.

Mr. WHYTE said that as a member of the Committee on Printing he had investigated the subject, and was satisfied the best course Congress could take would be to direct the Joint Committee on Printing to make a new contract with RIVES & BAILEY, the present publishers of the *Globe*, and he offered an amendment directing the Committee to make a contract with RIVES & BAILEY at the rate named in their bid. The choice, in his judgment, lay between these gentlemen and the Government Printing Office; because it seemed to him idle to consider the proposition of Mr. CROWELL, a gentleman living in a distant city, and having neither an establishment in which to do the work nor time to create one; and as between RIVES & BAILEY and the Congressional Printer he was in favor of choosing the former, because they had already demonstrated their ability to do the work well, and also because he thought the estimate of the Public Printer very unsatisfactory; some of the items, particularly the binding, being estimated at an absurdly low figure, and one item (folding) not being included at all.

Mr. MORTON asked him to state the difference between the bid of RIVES & BAILEY and the estimate of the Public Printer.

Mr. WHYTE replied that it was about $40,000.

Mr. ANTHONY said that the Public Printer had stated to him the estimates for binding (fifty-two cents a volume) included folding also.

Mr. WHYTE said that if so the estimate was simply ridiculous, because the work could not be done for that price.

Mr. CAMERON was in favor of sending the work to the Government Printing Office as a measure of economy. He understood that if the appropriation of $32,000, already asked for to enlarge the Public Printing Office were granted, no further addition would be necessary in order to do this work.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked the Chairman of the Committee on Printing (Mr. ANTHONY) who Mr. CROWELL was, and whether he had not had some previous connection with public printing.

Mr. ANTHONY said that the Committee had not gone into the biography of Mr. CROWELL, but that gentleman had been highly recommended by Messrs. APPLETON, of New-York, and the publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES. He has been connected with public printing.

Mr. CAMERON said the publishers of the *Globe* had made large fortunes for three generations; and as an economical change must be made some time, he was in favor of making it now. The question was simply whether $60,000 should be saved for each Congress.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN understood the estimated saving to be only $40,000 and he did not think that margin large enough to pay for taking risks involved in making the proposed change.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, did not believe that anything would be saved by transferring the publication of the *Globe* to the Public Printing Office; but, on the contrary, was satisfied if the transfer were made, the Government office, instead of saving $40,000 for each Congress, would probably run behind $50,000. He was in favor of allowing the Committee on Public Printing to make a new contract with the present publishers of the *Globe*.

Mr. FESSENDEN took the same view. The publishers of the *Globe* had done their work so well, and that work required so much skill, judgment and experience to do it well, that Congress should not hastily make a change. He knew nothing about the fortunes made by the *Globe* publishers, but he hoped they had made a considerable amount of money, because such long, faithful and satisfactory service deserved that reward.

Mr. SHERMAN said he never would have proposed to establish a Government printing office to publish the debates and proceedings of Congress; but, there being already such an office, he thought the Government work should be done as far as possible there; therefore he would have the Congressional Printer publish the *Globe*.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and SPRAGUE were opposed to making any change.

Mr. HENDRICKS had not much confidence in the accuracy of the public printer's estimates, and he believed that if the work should be sent to the Government Printing Office, it would cost more than ever before.

Mr. CORBETT would as soon dismiss an old and faithful book-keeper who had served him for twenty years as to take this work away from the present publishers, who had done their work so well.

Mr. MORTON said that all Governmental experience had shown that Government work could be done more cheaply by making contracts with responsible individuals than by the direct agents of the Government, and he preferred in this case to let well enough alone.

Mr. WHYTE's amendment was modified so as to authorize the Joint Committee on Printing to make a satisfactory contract with RIVES & BAILY, the present publishers of the *Globe*, for reporting and printing the debates and proceedings of Congress for two years from the 4th of March next, and in that form the bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas to 11 nays.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, then called up the Army Appropriation bill.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. WILSON then offered an amendment reducing the number of infantry regiments to 35; the number of Brigadier-Generals to 8; fixing the term of enlistment at five years; mustering out of the service about fourteen infantry regiments, and providing that the President shall consolidate the regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service will permit. Agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, which was agreed to, striking out the provision against making new appointments in the Ordnance, Engineer and Medical Departments.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add an additional section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and pay the interest account of Maine and Massachusetts for advances made by Massachusetts, then including Maine, to the United States during the war of 1812-'15.

Mr. GRIMES raised the point of order that this was substantially a private claim, being for the benefit of a railway company, and that therefore it could not, under the rules, be tacked on to the pending Appropriation bill.

Mr. SUMNER maintained that this being the claim of a State was not a private but a public claim. What he proposed was that the Senate should provide for the payment of an outstanding interest account due to Massachusetts for her services during the war of 1812, and the question of the justice of the claim or the propriety of providing for it in this way, was not at all affected by the fact that Massachusetts had generously appropriated the proceeds of the claim to the construction of a very important railroad, by which the general interests of the country would be advanced.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, at this point presented a report signed by himself and Mr. KELLOGG, favorable to the claim of WM. MCGARRAHAN.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the amendment to the pending bill offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) was not in order.

Mr. FESSENDEN took the opposite view, and the question of order was discussed until 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the following bills and resolutions, which were passed:

BILLS PASSED.

The House bill providing that Brevet Commissions shall be issued only in time of war.

The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of the national cemeteries at Antietam and Gettysburg.

The joint resolution dropping from the army roll certain officers, absent three months or longer, without leave.

The bills continuing the Freedmen's hospitals at Richmond and other points in the South, until the 30th of June next, and longer if necessary.

The bill declaring and fixing the salaries of the corps of Judge-Advocates.

The bill repealing the law requiring the General of the Army to reside always in Washington, and requiring that all orders to the army shall go to the army through him.

WALTER D. PLOWDEN.

Mr. WILSON called up the House joint resolution, authorizing the payment of $1,000 to WALTER D. PLOWDEN, a colored scout and spy, for services during the war.

Mr. DAVIS wished to know what the spy's services were.

Mr. WILSON had read the report of the Committee on Claims reciting the services and sufferings of the claimant, showing that he had served as a scout and spy for four years, of which time he was in prison fifteen months.

Mr. DAVIS, being satisfied that thousands of our white soldiers had done and suffered as much as Mr. PLOWDEN, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. POMEROY said $1,000 was altogether too little compensation for such services and suffering; it ought to have been $5,000. If he had been a white soldier he would be entitled to a pension.

Mr. DAVIS said that the Pension law was the same for the white as the black soldier.

Mr. POMEROY said yes, but the man was not a soldier at all, but only a scout and spy, and therefore not entitled to a pension.

Mr. WILSON said the man had lost his health in the service of the country, and was now living on charity.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew his motion to recommit the bill, and it was passed.

The following bills from the Committee on Military Affairs were also passed.

The House bill in relation to additional bounties.

The bill to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of the North Carolina mounted infantry.

THE PAY OF MILITARY INSTRUCTORS.

The House bill to define the pay of officers of the Army, detailed to act as military instructors in colleges and universities, was taken up, discussed for some time, and then laid on the table.

Several private bills were considered and passed.

The Senate at 10:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, presented the petition of citizens of New-York and Brooklyn in favor of an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill establishing the term of office for the House of Representatives and for the biennial sessions of the Legislature of the Territory of Montana.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back the several bills referred to that Committee relative to a postal telegraph between Washington, New York and Boston. They were ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

THE FORT COLLINS RESERVATION.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring that the lands consisting of the Fort Collins Military Reservation, Colorado Territory, shall be subject to the Preëmption and Homestead laws. Passed.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, it being the bill to strengthen the public credit and to legalize gold contracts, on which Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, had the floor. He said he was surprised in listening to the speech of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SCHENCK,) that he did not confine himself to the first section of the bill, but went off into a discussian of glittering generalities on the crops. He thought the first section of the bill went too far in view of the present condition of the country.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said in the short time there was time to discuss this question as a legal question. If we intend that we shall ever resume specie payments, it is well that we should let the world know of it now. This question had been before the country for nearly two years, and it might as well be settled now as at any other time. He supposed that there was no wise man in this country now who believed that the best plan was to pay off our bonds with a new indebtedness. He (Mr. LOGAN) had leaned that way himself once, but he now believed that the payment of the debt with another debt would be no payment at all. It is nonsense to discuss this question any longer. It is nonsense to talk of paying $2,000,000,000 of bonds in as many millions of greenbacks. We had better let the world know by some declaration that we intend to pay our debts in hard money—not in depreciated paper currency. Gen. LOGAN argued at some length in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. COBURN, from Indiana, protested against the passage of the bill. The bill was to strengthen the public credit; no such prop was needed; it is good enough now. The bill authorizing the issue of greenbacks made them a legal tender for all debts of the Government, except interest on the bonds, which called for gold on their face. This law governed us now, and it is not necessary to look into the law authorizing the issue of the bonds. The question of funding the public debt was involved in this issue. The holders of bonds payable in greenbacks at six per cent. will surrender them for bonds payable in gold at four per cent. gladly, especially foreign holders. Funding the debt at a lower interest rests alone on this idea. Gold con racts will increase the price of gold, double the demand for it, and force us away from specie payment. This bill begins with an implied imputation on credit, and ends with a measure that will destroy it.

Mr. DELANO argued in favor of the bill. He said the first section pledged the faith of the United States to pay in coin, or its equivalent, all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorized that the same shall be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver. He said that all efforts to create paper into money were futile and mischievous, come from whatever source they may. If he were asked why make this declaration or pledge now, he answered because the conduct of certain political organizations and of individuals had rendered it necessary.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, said he would vote for the bill. He regretted that there was not time to say a few words. He contended that the Democratic Party had always been a hard-money party, and that it was not until the days of the Republican domination that the country was flooded by an irredeemable paper currency.

After some further remarks by Messrs. JUDD, BROMWELL and BROOMALL,

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, moved that the bill be laid upon the table. Not agreed to—yeas 55, nays 132.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, moved to strike out the first section of the bill. Not agreed to—yeas 54, nays 129.

The vote was then taken on the motion of Mr. ALLISON, to strike out the second section of the bill, and it was defeated—yeas 73, nays 90.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, the vote resulting—yeas 119, nays 61. So the bill passed. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, J. M. Ashley, D. R. Ashley, Axtell, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Blackburn, Blaine, Blair, Boyden, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Buckley, Callis, Chanler, R. W. Clark, Sidney Clarke, Clift, Corley, Cornell, Cullom, Dawes, Delano, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eckley, T. D. Eliot, J. T. Elliott, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Getz, Glossbrenner, Gove, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Heaton, Higby, Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, C. D. Hubbard, R. D. Hubbard, Hulburd, Jenckes, A. H. Jones, Judd, Julian, Kellogg, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Laflin, Lash, G. V. Lawrence, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Newsham, Norris, O'Neill, Paine, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Plants, Poland, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Robinson, Roots, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stover, Taber, Taylor, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Burt Van Horn, R. T. Van Horn, Ward, C. C. Washburn, W. B. Washburn, Welker, Whittemore, Thomas Williams, J. F. Wilson, Windom—119.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Baker, Bentley, Beck, Bowen, Bromwell, Buckland, Burr, B. F. Butler, R. R. Butler, Cake, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Deweese, Donnelly, Eggleston, Ela, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Fox, French, Golladay, Goss, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Holmes, Hopkins, Humphrey, Hunter, Ingersoll, Johnson, T. L. Jones, Kelley, Kerr, Knott, Wm. Lawrence, Loughridge, Marshall, McCormick, Mungen, Niblack, Nunn, Orth, Pettis, Pike, Ross, Shanks, Stevens, Stokes, Stone, Taffe, Thomas, Tift, Van Trump, H. D. Washburn, Wm. Williams, J. T. Wilson, Wood, Young—61.

The bill passed in the same shape as it was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

A CHANGE OF TIME.

At the suggestion of Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, it was agreed that after to-morrow the House would meet at 11 o'clock A. M. instead of at 12.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order after to-morrow.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. SCHENCK in the chair.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, moved to amend the proviso adopted last evening relative to striking out the appropriation for the salary of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, by inserting the words, "after June 30, 1870."

After debate by Messrs. ALLISON, KELLEY, PIKE and MOORHEAD, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. STOVER, of Missouri, moved to reduce the appropriation for the miscellaneous items of the Treasury Bureau from $20,000 to $5,000. Adopted.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to insert the following:

For the Commissioner of Education, $3,000; for two clerks of Class 1, $2,400; for contingent expenses, $600; in all, $6,000 Adopted.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, moved to strike out the appropriation for the Surveyor-General of Utah Territory. Adopted.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved to insert under the head of appropriations for the Patent Office:

For one Superintendent of Drawings for the annual report, $2,500. Adopted.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, moved to increase the salaries of the First Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office to $2,000 each, per annum, which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the Committee arose, when

D. W. REEVES AND J. H. BELL.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, offered two resolutions, one discharging Mr. D. W. REEVES, a recusant witness, arrested for refusing to testify before the Select Committee on the New-York election frauds, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and the other discharging J. H. BELL, arrested for a similar cause from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, on the payment of the costs of his arrest. Both resolutions were adopted.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution, that the Committee on Roads and Canals be authorized to print the testimony on the proper length of spans for bridges across the Ohio River.

Mr. PHELPS, of Maryland, objected.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Pending the consideration of the bill the House took a recess till 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

It being ascertained that no quorum was present, the Committee rose and Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved a call of the House. The roll having been called a quorum answered to their names, and the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved to increase the number of second-class clerks in the Patent Office from thirty-two to thirty-five, which was adopted. Also, to increase the number of first-class clerks from twenty-six to forty.

Mr. AXTELL, of California, moved to amend by inserting the words "female clerks." He argued that women should be appointed to the departments and not driven, as they often were to the extreme West to seek employment.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Don't you think the women are wanted more in Idaho and Montana to raise children than here? [Laughter.]

The amendment of Mr. AXTELL was rejected and that of Mr. KELSEY adopted.

On motion of Mr. KELSEY the following amendments were adopted:

Striking out the appropriation for temporary clerks in the Patent Office, and providing for thirteen copyists of drawings at $1,000 each, and fifteen copyists at $700 each.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan, moved to amend by inserting an appropriation of $15,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to prosecute his investigation of the cattle disease, which was rejected.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, moved to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States as follows:

The salary of Chief Justice to $10,500 per annum; that of each Associate Justice to $10,000 per annum; which was rejected.

Mr. CHURCHILL, of New-York, moved to increase the salaries of United States District Judges for the Eastern District of the State of New-York to $6,000 per annum; which was rejected.

Mr. DICKEY, of Pennsylvania, opposed cutting down the estimates of the Department below last year's Appropriation bills on the mere judgment of the Committee and without any evidence, as it would inevitably lead to a large deficiency bill next year, to be charged to the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and it was bad policy on the part of his friends.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, replied that the Committee had acted upon the best information it had in its possession, and that Gen. GRANT had enough reputation already without giving him a chance to make any in this way.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, offered the following:

And be it further enacted, That the clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers, or other persons, male and female, now employed at Washington, D. C., at a salary fixed by law, or by regulations of a Department in the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Agricultural and Post Office Departments, including the Attorney-General's Office and City Post Office, and the Bureaus or branches of the several Departments herein named, who are paid at a rate not exceeding $2,500 per annum, shall be allowed an additional compensation of ten per cent. on the amount of salary or pay received, or that shall be received by them respectively, during the past or present fiscal year, and that the necessary amount to pay the same be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The Committee proceeded to divide on the question, but before the result was ascertained the tellers left their places, and the Chair decided the amendment lost. The Committee rose.

NICKEL COINS.

Mr. KELLLY, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill for the coinage of nickel copper of five cents and under.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, and the House then, at 11:30, adjourned.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Adverse Report of the House Post Office Committee on the Postal Telegraph System.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have rendered an adverse report on the several schemes of Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, Mr. G. G. HUBBARD and Mr. J. F. HALL, for the establishment of some postal telegraphs.

The Committee began their report by a careful analysis of each of the three bills under discussion, and followed it up by the general considerations applicable to the whole subject, and the special objections to which each of the proposed measures are open. The following is a synopsis of the report:

Mr. WASHBURNE's scheme is to establish a four-wire experimental line from Washington to New-York, to be operated in connection with the Post Office Department, by persons wholly in the Government employ. The bill fixes a uniform tariff of one cent a word, exclusive of date, address or signature, with five cents additional for postage and delivery. It appropriates for the construction of the line $75,000, which in an accompanying paper, Mr. WASHBURNE thinks ample to construct the line, and to sustain it until it becomes self-supporting. If successful and remunerative to the Government, the lines to be gradually extended into all parts of the country. Mr. HUBBARD asks for the passage of a law which, by one act of legislation, should create a new branch of public service, the postal telegraph system, and also grant a charter to himself and his associates as the United States Postal Telegraph Company, authorizing them to erect and maintain lines of telegraph all over the States and Territories, with the right to enter upon and occupy post roads and routes, across the public domain, navigable rivers, &c. The bill fixes the tariff of messages at a maximum of twenty cents for twenty words, including date, address and signature, for each distance of five hundred miles or fractional part thereof; five cents to be added for postage and delivery. The Post Office Department is, however, to do everything but supply the wires and other telegraph machinery, which are to be supplied and operated by private parties, under contract with the Department, at rates not exceeding those specified. The receipt and delivery of messages, office room, fuel, lights, blanks, stationery, book-keeping, the superintendence of the lines, are all to be at the expense of the Government. The contractors are to be required only to establish lines and do business at towns having a population of 5,000 or over, though the Postmaster-General may open offices at railway stations and at smaller intermediate places. Both the corporation to be created under the act and any existing companies may bid for the contract, and in case no better offer is received, the United States Company is required to accept a contract at the rates established, if the same is tendered by the Postmaster-General, within six months from the passage of the act, on penalty of forfeiting the charter.

Mr. HALL's bill, introduced by Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, is for the construction of a line between Washington and Boston, under the direction of the Post Office Department, the line to be built by Mr. HALL and his associates, over and upon any line or route of travel by Post Office road, or otherwise by railroad, and the bridges of all kinds over streams and rivers used, or that may be used, as mail routes of the United States; and that said party or parties *shall be protected* in the construction, erection, preservation and use thereof upon the lines or routes above designated; *said line or lines to be built of metallic poles and air cables*; the tariff between any two points on the line to be one cent a word, counting date, address and signature. The owners of the line are to have the right to import any materials suitable for the construction and working of it, including poles, wires, instruments, &c., free of duty. After three years' successful operation of the line, the Government is required to buy it at its cost and seven per cent. interest.

With regard to the general subject of assuming the telegraph, the Committee advert to the fact that in the infancy of the invention Prof. MORSE offered it to the Government, and an experimental line was established between Baltimore and Washington and operated by the Post Office Department; that upon the working of this line and the propriety of assuming the business, the Postmaster-General, at the request of Congress, made an adverse report, and the business was thereupon remitted to the hands of the people and the legislation of the States. After a lapse of more than twenty years, when the system had grown to vast dimensions under the authority and protection of State laws, and by force of private energy and capital, the subject was in 1866 again brought before Congress by an application for a private act to incorporate a telegraph company, and also by the introduction of a bill to create a postal telegraph system. These propositions received the fullest attention, and elicited much debate, especially in the Senate. The opinion of Postmaster-General DENNISON was again invoked as in 1845, and he reported against the inauguration of the proposed system of telegraphs as part of the postal system, not only because of its doubtful financial success, but also its questionable feasibility under our political system. The result was a denial of legislation of a private or personal character, and the passage of a general law extending to all telegraph companies then existing, or to be in future created by State laws, rights of way over the public domain over post roads and routes, and across navigable rivers, upon conditions that they should grant the privilege of use of the line to the Government officers on public business, at rates to be fixed by the Postmaster-General; and also agree to sell their entire lines and property to the Government at an appraisal at any time after five years. All the leading companies accepted this act, and are now subject to its obligations; and in two years from July, 1866, the Government will have the right to take the lines and property of any or all of them at an appraisal of their fair value at the time of the appraisal. The purpose of this act was obviously to set at rest the controverted question of the telegraph control management. By it, Congress refused to interfere with the legislative control of the business heretofore exercised uniformly by the States, for the reason that if both Congress and the State legislated about it there would be an unavoidable conflict of jurisdiction. On the other hand they extended to corporations created by the State certain valuable privileges on condition that the Government might at a future time, if it desired to assume the business, obtain possession of the property by paying a fair price for it. The act when accepted created a compact between the Government and the corporation, and the reasonable construction of that compact is, that during the period of the obligation the Government should do no act which would impair the value of the property over which it held the suspended right of purchase. Such a compact as this, if between private parties, would be enforced in its spirit and in its letter by the Courts, and Congress will not deal less justly with citizens than the law requires them to deal with each other. This mode of acquiring the telegraphic property and business is precisely that pursued by Belgium and England, which acquired it by negotiation and purchase of private companies.

Mr. WASHBURNE's plan is not calculated to succeed, for several reasons. The appropriation for it is entirely inadequate. The Bankers and Brokers' line is a substantially-built four-wire line between Washington and New-York, and therefore exactly corresponds to the proposed experimental line of Mr. WASHBURNE. The capital stock of that Company is $1,000,000, of which $750,000 has been paid in by its stockholders. The President of the Company, in a communication addressed to the Committee, states that, with the exercise of the utmost economy and diligence, and with the very best class of customers, the line cannot, at existing rates, be made to pay more than its operating expenses, and has never paid dividends or interest upon its cost. There are already three lines between Washington and New-York, and a fourth is building. When the Government enters the field it will encounter a competition of not less than thirty wires, and in that competition its lines must go to the wall; for, however unremunerative the tariff may be, private companies may make up their losses out of other lines which they own in other territory, while the Government must meet its deficiency out of the public purse. The effect would be to make low rates between Washington and New-York at the expense of higher rates everywhere else. Short experimental lines competing with sections only of great and ramified private systems cannot be otherwise than failures. Two systems, one public and the other private, cannot work together with success to either, or with benefit to the public. The functions of the Government are necessarily exclusive, and when once assumed private parties cannot be allowed to exercise them, and must be rigidly excluded, as was the case with the private expresses which attempted to carry the mails.

Both Mr. HUBBARD and Mr. WASHBURNE rely on the examples of Belgium and Switzerland; but there is no similarity between the condition of those countries and that of the United States. Belgium has the densest population of Europe—nearly 400 to the square mile, while the United States has but ten to the square mile. Belgium is less than a quarter part as large as New-York, and yet its population is double that of Ohio. It lies midway between England, France and Germany, holding the closest relations with each. Its business is largely manufacturing; it owns and operates the railway, telegraph and post-office together, most of the telegraph offices being at railway stations. It has recently established a very low tariff for such of its home business, such as requires no extraordinary dispatch, viz., half a franc, or about 14 cents of ourcurrency. There are, however, instances of as low rates in the United States. Thus the tariff between Washington and Baltimore has for a considerable time been only 10 cents, and the distance is fully equal to the average of Belgian distances. This is not supposed to be a remunerative rate, nor is the inland tariff of Belgium thus far remunerative. In 1866 and '67 the Belgian telegraphic service showed a loss of 309,000f., and this would have been much greater if it had not been for the receipts from international and transit business. Business having one or both of its termini out of the country which yielded a revenue of 1,147,000f. against 890,000f. from domestic messages. There are only 374 offices in Belgium, and if all the domestic messages sent in 1867 were divided between them, it would give only six messages to each for each day in the year; and at half a franc these would give a gross revenue of 84 cents in our currency, or less than the wages of the lowest class of American operators.

Switzerland is smaller both in occupied territory and in population than Belgium, but it is annually invaded by an army of pleasure-seeking travelers who use the telegraph for their various wants, as it is used nowhere else in the world. The Government controls the expresses as well as the telegraph, and with quite as much propriety. Both in Switzerland and Belgium labor is cheaper than anywhere else in Europe, and does not average half the price of the United States. Labor constitutes sixty per cent. of the cost of operating American lines. A far juster comparison would be with the whole of Europe. Distances are shorter than in this country, and although the lines traverse the territory of many nations, there are no national boundaries on the telegraphic map. The whole number of messages sent in Europe in 1866 was 18,683,000, and the sum received $10,329,000 in American gold, or $14,461,000 in currency at 140. This makes the average cost of these messages at 77½ cents. The Western Union Company, which does about nine-tenths of the American business, and which alone furnished statistics to the Committee for the year ending June 30, 1867, transmitted 10,068,000 messages, and received for the same $5,739,000, equal to 57 cents a message, and in that number is not included the vast amount of railway business, nor the regular dispatches to the Press, in which the number of words delivered was 295,000,000, equal to 14,725,000 messages of twenty words each. In Europe the Press dispatches are not a tenth part of those of this country. The number of offices to population is vastly greater here than in Europe. In Prussia there is an office to every 33,000 people; in France, one to 32,000; in Great Britain, one to 14,000; in Belgium, one to every 12,000; in Switzerland, one to every 10,000, and in the United States one to every 7,500; in the Pacific States, one to every 2,500; so to the use made of the telegraph, America stands preëminent. In France, the number of messages sent is one to every thirteen persons; in Prussia, one to every nine; in Great Britain, one to every five; in Belgium and Switzerland, one to every four, and in the United States, one to every two and one-half.

Mr. HUBBARD's scheme is not for the establishment of a strictly Governmental line. He asks for a charter to enable him and his associates to incorporate and operate a branch of the public service which is to be created by the same statute. He proposes to do the work of sending messages by contract, likening it to the carrying of the mails. He avows that he expects to make a profitable business of it, and hopes the Government may make something also. What right or propriety is there in granting him a charter? Congress decided against all such grants in 1866, and there is no new element in the situation which would justify the reversal of that decision. There are no petitions from the people; no legislative resolutions, and the voice of the Press is not pronounced in favor of any such scheme. A part of the Press is dissatisfied with the existing arrangements for the collection and transmission of news; but it is not claimed that the prices charged by the telegraph companies are unreasonable. On the other hand many of the most influential journals are openly opposed to any meddling with the telegraph by the Government. The National Board of Trade convened at Cincinnati in the Autumn voted against the postal telegraph scheme. The constitutional right of Congress to grant a charter to a private company to build telegraph lines within the States without their consent, is very questionable. Except banks as a part of the public fiscal system, it has chartered no private corporations to act in the States.

Congress is asked in this bill to confer on Mr. HUBBARD and his associates, the right of eminent domain, a right which the Federal Government never exercises, if it possesses it, even when it desires to acquire land in the States for purely public purposes. If it wants land for a fort, a navy-yard, a light-house, or a post office, it applies to the State for leave to purchase and for a transfer of the jurisdiction. If the State consents, it passes an act which not only passes the jurisdiction, but also provides for the expropriation of the land under its right of eminent domain. In case the owner will not consent to sell, Congress is not likely, in behalf or for the profit of private parties, to exercise powers which are not exercised for the most necessary public purposes. Though it may be claimed that the United States Postal Telegraph Company is to be virtually a public corporation, because it is designed to aid in the performance of public service, it really has no title to be so called, as the business is essentially a private one, not hitherto done by the Government, and to be still shared by private companies. An extremely objectionable feature of the proposed postal telegraph system is the right to secure priority in the transmission of messages by paying an extra price for it. The rule of all American lines is first come, first served. Any other rule would destroy the usefulness of the service and transform it into a pernicious engine of speculation. Mr. HUBBARD's scheme violates a radical principle in respect to Government work. Whatever service falls within the proper functions of the Government should be performed by it immediately and not through the intervention of private parties reaping an intermediate profit. It is a proper subject of taxation, and the whole revenue which it yields belongs to the Treasury. No company looking for ten per cent. dividends can be allowed to intervene. The contract system for carrying the mails does not violate this principle. The postal service does not consist only or chiefly in carrying locked mail bags; that is transportation merely, and an entirely mechanical and subordinate part of the system. The Government has no occasion to build railroads for the transportation of its mails, because they already exist for the much more important business of carrying freight and passengers. But the transmission of a telegram over the wires is the essential element of that service to which all the skill and all the responsibility attaches, and it cannot be done successfully except under an immediate responsibility to the party sending. This responsibility, the servants of a contractor would never bear. Mr. HUBBARD's scheme mixes the service and the servants of the contractors and of the Government in such a manner that the public will fall between two stools. How is this system to be made profitable to the contractors? It can only be by putting nearly all the cost upon the Government. The cost and maintenance of lines and the wages of operators are all that fall on the contractor. All the rest must be borne by the Government. When it is considered that in the large cities the telegraph occupies much more space than the post office; that New-York alone there are nearly a hundred offices, it will be seen that the rents of offices alone will be no trifling matter. How these numerous offices are to be run by employes of the Post Office is not easily seen. If they are to be closed, the public will seriously suffer. The scheme of Mr. HUBBARD offers a very partial and imperfect substitute for the great network of telegraph lines now in operation. He is to be required to go only to towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over, and is to be allowed five years to do it in. In 1860 there were only 313 towns with that population. How are the rest of the 4,000 telegraph offices to be served? Are they to be abandoned or left to the forbearance of private companies, whose most profitable territory has been invaded by the Government? The Committee see no such middle ground between the Government and private telegraph systems as Mr. HUBBARD proposes; and if such a contract system were desirable, it is not necessary to charter a new company to render the service. Old companies can do it, or new companies can be organized in the States and brought within the privileges and obligations of the law of 1866. If new inventions are desirable, private capitalists will much more readily embark in them now than when Prof. MORSE offered his discovery to an incredulous public.

Mr. HALL's bill has for its object the introduction of iron poles and air-cables,—the former now in use in those European countries which have a lack of wood, the latter at present an untried experiment anywhere. He asks that these and all other materials necessary to construct his line may be imported free of duty. In a business so well established as that of the telegraph, the introduction of improved machinery may safely be left to the stimulus of competition seeking to avail itself of the latest and best instrumentalities; and whenever iron posts and air-cables commend themselves to the judgment of the telegraphic managers, American mechanics will probably be found ready to make them. The obligation which would be imposed on the Government by Mr. HALL's bill, to buy his lines at cost and interest after three years, is such as Congress ought not to sanction.

Stabbing Affray.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer SANDFORD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was approached by a frightened boy, who informed him that "his uncle had cut his father all to pieces." The officer accompanied the boy to a room at No. 121 West Thirtieth-street, where he found JAMES MCCARTHY and PATRICK COSTELLO, the former covered with the blood flowing from a ghastly wound in the head, extending across the face and into the neck. Both men were extremely reticent as to what had transpired, but the officer gathered that there had been a desperate struggle between the two men, who are brothers-in-law, and that MCCARTHY received his wound at the hands of COSTELLO. The assailant was therefore arrested and locked up in the Twenty-ninth-street Station-house, and the wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Yesterday COSTELLO was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the Surgeon of the Hospital having certified that the life of MCCARTHY is in jeopardy, the prisoner was remanded to await the result of the injuries. It also appeared during the informal examination before the Magistrate, that there will be some difficulty in holding COSTELLO for the offence, as MCCARTHY positively refuses to make a complaint against his assailant. Justice LEDWITH directed that COSTELLO should be taken to the Hospital and confronted with MCCARTHY, and if the latter identified his brother-in-law as the assailant, the officer being present would be competent to make a complaint upon which the accused could be held. The affair, which may possibly result in the loss of human life, seems enveloped in almost impenetrable mystery, as the only persons present were the parties immediately concerned and some near relatives, all of whom have refused to make any statements concerning the occurrence. There was evidence, however, that there had been a general fight in the house during a drunken debauch. Both MCCARTHY and COSTELLO are about fifty years of age, and are day-laborers.

New-Jersey.

In Hoboken, on the 9th day of December last, an affray occurred between JOHN NEAL, an employe of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and a milkman named PATRICK DEVEREY, in which the latter was wounded in two places by pistol shots fired at him by NEAL. The latter was yesterday convicted of an atrocious assault and battery.

The saloon of FRITZ HARTHORN, No. 13 South Orange-avenue, Newark, was robbed on Tuesday night of a gold watch and chain and other articles belonging to the proprietor..... The store of Mr. D. R. VALENTINE, of New-Providence was entered the same night by burglars and $400 worth of cloth, kid gloves, shawls, &c., taken therefrom....A few days since the residence of Mr. CAMERON, of Hohokus, was entered by a burglar, who ransacked several rooms. Before escaping with his booty, he was discovered by Miss CAMERON, who was alone in the house. She desired him to leave, and raised such a noise that the fellow was glad to escape without taking anything with him.

Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the residence of DANIEL TOFFEY, Jr., at Bergen, received a visit from some "cracksmen," who gained an entrance through a second-story window. They had gathered up about $500 worth of plunder, and not satisfied with that, were rummaging for more, when they were surprised by the entrance of the servant girl who had been out, and made a hasty exit, taking with them only two gold bracelets. Burglaries in that section are quite frequent of late.

The body of JOHN DELANEY, a resident of Williamsburg, was found floating in the river at the New-Jersey Central Railroad pier at noon yesterday. He had been missing about ten days, and it was supposed that he fell overboard from MORRIS & CUMMINGS' dredging machine, upon which he had been employed. Coroner WARREN took charge of the body and held an inquest last evening, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

PETER D. HIBBERTS, Jr., a boy aged 14 years, was arrested yesterday, upon complaint of Mrs. SUSAN SNYDER, who charged him with having committed an atrocious assault upon her, by stabbing her with a knife. He was held to bail for trial.

Mr. THOMAS ECKERSON, of Upper Saddle River, while protecting his wife about a month since from the attacks of a mad dog, was badly bitten by the animal. On Tuesday the gentleman was seized with spasms, during which he died.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

St. Valentine's Day—Parliament—Concerning Trade—The Treatment of Criminals—Spiritualism—Mme. Rachel—The Working Classes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1869.

The birds have anticipated St. Valentine's Day a month this year, and are now filling the sunny mornings with their songs. When they saw the leaf buds and crocuses putting out, they thought it time to build and make love, and it seems that the natural way to do that is to have it set to music, as in operas and vaudevilles, where true art brings us back to nature. The shop windows, of course, are full of the pictorial valentines—the cheap ones broadly comic, and often coarse and indecent. It is to be noted, however, that while the serious and sentimental ones run up in price to shillings and even pounds, the comic and satirical ones seldom exceed a penny. Ill-nature is economical, while true love is apt to be expensive. We have had hardly one week of wintry weather, and now it is Spring; so that, in the first week of February, EMERSON'S "May" is seasonable reading.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament is to meet on the 16th, and very important business is promised by Mr. GLADSTONE immediately. This means that his bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church is ready. The Irish Bishops, who seem to have thought up to this time that it was "not much of a shower," are now alarmed. They have implored the Queen to assemble them in convocation. Her Majesty's Ministers have not advised her to comply with their request. They will meet, notwithstanding, and take measures to meet the crisis—but what can they do? A triumphant Minister and an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, are against them. All they can do is to put their house in order, fold their robes about them, and die with decency. The Irish Church, maintained for three centuries out of taxes paid by an unwilling people, will at last be thrown upon its own resources. From many districts it will be quite withdrawn. In the hundreds of parishes where the only Protestants are the families of the Squire and the Parson, where from six to ten persons make the entire congregation, the service can scarcely be kept up. Missionary zeal will do much. Even with the great revenues of the Establishment, some £80,000 a year are contributed in England to convert Irish Papists, with the effect of making them more numerous now, in proportion to the population, than at any former period. The souper system has been well worked, but I see that two zealous ladies who own an island near Galway, have been trying the effect of starvation. They have a population of about 3,500, and their bread comes from the mainland. The only boat allowed to ply belongs to these ladies, and all the bread is dealt out by the Protestant parson, who refuses to furnish it to Papists. There seemed no other way but for them all to either eat their fish and potatoes without bread, or become good Protestants. While considering the matter, however, they have memorialized the Home Secretary to see if the Government cannot find some way to break down the monopoly and give them a little of what we boast so much of—free trade and religious liberty.

CONCERNING TRADE.

The importers of German beer have also appealed to the Home Secretary respecting the high duty charged upon that delightful beverage, which, contrary to all free-trade professions, gives a large protection to English brewers. It was an oversight, no doubt; for no one ever expected to see foreign beer in England, any more than foreign-made iron or foreign-spun cotton. The beer is a trifle. English brewers may learn to imitate the Germans, but the iron and cotton competition is a serious matter; and a wail has risen from Manchester, the very centre of the free-trade doctrines, telling us that free trade is a failure. The balance of trade between England and France is £16,000,000 sterling against England. French houses exporting cotton yarns have been opened in Manchester, and can undersell the largest English manufacturers. The cotton trade is a failure. It is as clear as the light that America can manufacture every pound of cotton she grows, and it is also clear that India and China will do the same. England will burn out the remainder of her coal in some way no doubt, but I think her true mission for the next few centuries is colonization. Australia, South Africa, Canada, perhaps South America, will afford an abundant outlet for her surplus population, and a field for all her civilizing energies. This is the remedy for the ever-increasing and appalling pauperism—far better than the Poor law, which we are now told is "a huge, increasing, ruinous system, turning rate-payers into rate-consumers, and paupers into knaves, daily growing worse." So colonization, systematically expanded, will carry off that superfluous energy which now develops into crime. Let the London garrotters have a chance to fight in New-Zealand, or try their hugging system on gorillas, and they would become the heroes of future romances. Life is too tame a commonplace here. In India a railway accident may have a spice of novelty. For example, the other night a railway train was approaching a corral, where seventy elephants were tied up. They heard the roar of the approaching train and the shrill shriek of the steam whistle, and were greatly excited, trying to get loose. Soon they saw the glare of the two great fiery eyeballs of the locomotive, and an old elephant, breaking from his fastenings, got upon the line and with his head and tusks met the onset. Of course he was quickly smashed, but the locomotive and several cars were thrown off the track and the fireman unhappily killed.

THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

Among the numerous delegations to the Home Secretary was a large one this week on the treatment of criminals. They told Mr. BRUCE that there are now 112,403 professional criminals at large, and in the Metropolis 2,280 receivers of stolen goods, and 5,689 lodging-houses for thieves. Mr. BRUCE hoped the numbers were not increasing, for he found by his returns that there were 369 criminals less than the previous year. But crime, it is certain, has in it little risk; the punishment is not cared for; the worst criminals are among the good prisoners, who have adopted crime as a profession in preference to labor, and who make no secret of their preference. They consider open theft as good as the ordinary cheating, if not as respectable, and that sort of respectability is just what they do not care for. Thieves have their own society, places of meeting, public houses, amusement. They have their own public opinion, and care little for any other. The war now going on between the openly dishonest and the supposed honest, or reputable members of society, resembles the border warfare of centuries ago, or that common to new settlements with neighboring savage tribes. There will be, I think, a change of tactics soon—public prosecutors appointed, receiving-houses broken up, longer terms of imprisonment. If England should be made too warm for the fraternity, you may expect a large emigration to America.

SPIRITUALISM.

At this moment, next to the Ritualist controversy, I am inclined to think that the most exciting topic in London society is Spiritualism. It has even been brought into the new philosophical society, the Dialutical, which has several young Lords among its members, if no elderly soap-boilers. Making a call in Paternoster-row the other morning, I met a barrister of some literary and scientific as well as legal reputation and social position, who gave me an account of some recent manifestations in the presence of Mr. HOME, which have been witnessed by a hundred or more noblemen and literary and scientific notabilities, and which are more astounding than anything which has happened, perhaps, for centuries. Passing over the usual manifestations, such as the raising of heavy bodies, playing on locked pianos, or so that the keys can be seen to move without fingers, I come to three or four distinct manifestations, the testimony to which is very difficult to get over. My informant is a man in every way reliable, and the other witnesses, whose names have been confidentially given me, not only belong to the highest circles of politics and society, but are men eminently capable of forming a correct judgment. These, then, are the facts related. In several instances the body of Mr. HOME has been elongated by measurement upon the wall and lying on the floor, to the extent of eight or nine inches, and then shortened as much—making a carefully measured difference of a foot and a half. He has been at different times raised into the air from the height of four feet to that of a higher ceiling, and carried round the room in the clear view of all present, who have had the means of assuring themselves that no deception was possible. He was carried horizontally out of a window in the third story of the house of Lord ——, and brought in at the window of another room, some thirty feet distant, having been carried through the air forty feet or more from the ground. Finally, he has on several ocasions taken a large live coal from a coal fire, held it in his hand, and laid it in the hands of other persons, without even the smell of fire, or the sensation of heat being perceived by them. My informant showed me where his own finger had been burned in testing the reality of this manifestation. He assured me that he had seen Mr. HOME go to a large coal fire and lay his face upon the white hot coals, without even singing his hair or beard. As this is a pretty strong story, I beg to append the following, which I find in the *Spiritual Magazine* for this month. Mr. HALL is the well-known editor of the *Art Journal*—his wife, Mrs. S. C. HALL, is well known as a writer, and has lately received a pension from the Queen.

NO. 15 ASHLEY-PLACE, Victoria-street, S. W.

SIR: I state facts without explanation or comment. On the 27th of December I was sitting with nine other persons in my drawing-room. Mr. D. D. HOME left the table, went to a bright fire, took thence a lump of "living coal" brought it red to the table, and placed it on my head. Not a hair was singed, nor did I sustain any injury. The coal remained upon my head about a minute. Mr. HOME then took it and placed it in Mrs. HALL's hand without injury to her, and he afterward placed it in the hands of two of our guests. The gas light and two candles were burning in the room. I add that the nine other persons present would depose to these facts. Your obedient servant,

S. C. HALL.

The editor adds the following note: "At the Conference at Lawson's Rooms, Jan. 14, Mr. H. D. JENCKIN, who was present on this occasion, publicly stated the facts here given by Mr. HALL, and added several instances of the kind which he had witnessed. The fire test, he said, had now been seen recently, at different times, by more than fifty persons in the metropolis and its neighborhood."

I may add that I know Mr. JENCKIN, and that he is a gentleman of high scientific acquirements as well as social position, and, I should say, every way to be trusted. If there is any value in human testimony, in proof of any fact whatever, there can be no doubt of the verity and genuineness of the facts above stated, and you may judge of the perplexity and consternation of men of science, Fellows of the Royal Society and other fellows, who think it is their duty to understand everything, to explain what they do not understand, and to have a theory ready for every fact you can bring them. For a long time they scornfully, and then sturdily, denied the facts, but when a man is confronted in every company by men of science as distinguished as himself, and worse still, by noble Lords, who declare that they have seen and tested the very facts he denies, it becomes aggravating. Imagine Prof. TYNDALE declaring that the fire test is an impossibility, an absurdity, a deception; calmly walks up Lord ADARE, Lord LYTTON, Lord DUNRAVEN, or any one of a dozen equally satisfactory personages, and assures the company present that he had a live coal from the fire placed in his own hand, and held it for two minutes; that there was no mistake about it; it was seen by all his friends around him; that so and so burnt his finger trying to touch the coal, and that it would have burnt through an inch board in the time he was holding it. What is a poor Fellow of the Royal Society and Professor in the Royal Institution to do in such a case? He must either shut up like an oyster or take Signor DAMIANI's bet, and in the true English fashion back his opinion. However, we shall see what will be done in the Dialectical.

MME. RACHEL.

Mme. RACHEL has not only got out of prison, but is carrying the war into Africa, and the hardest part of it is she has prosecuted her attorney, charging him with having taken advantage of her ignorance of the polite arts of reading and writing, and defrauded her, and perhaps others. Her portrait is that of a very remarkable old woman, and she has had the art to have her affidavit read in Court and reported in the newspapers, containing the most elaborate puffs of her business, and among the rest the following exquisite double-edged paragraph:

"In May, 1866, Mrs. BORRODAILE was desirous of being enameled by me, for which my fee is, and has been for many years, 1,000 guineas, and she proposed to give me her acceptance for £1,000, payable at Messrs. GRINDLEY's bank, but not including the odd £50, which it is always understood is to be given to the poor by my customer or myself, and which Mrs. BORRODAILE elected to pay on her own account."

One thousand pounds for enamel—£50 for charity! Madame goes on to say that when Mrs. BORRODAILE came to her she had only a few patches of rusty gray hair, and her head and face were disfigured by an eruption. Now her skin is beautiful, and she has a head of beautiful soft-curling blonde hair. Poor Mrs. BORRODAILE! Even if she wears a wig, she can never make up her mind to deny that soft impeachment.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

While the Women's Club and Institute was getting through its great difficulty about male visitors, now happily arranged, Rev. Mr. SOLLY has succeeded in establishing the London Artisans' Club and Institute in Newman-street, Oxford-street. Workingmen's clubs have failed heretofore, because those who established them would have preaching, and would not have beer. As a rule, the London workman does not like to be bored, and does like his liquor. Mr. SOLLY has taken a liberal view of the case, and the Newman-street Club, in an economical way, has the same accommodations as those in Pall Mall. It will be open, like them, nights and Sundays; and the members can eat, drink, smoke, read, chat, or listen to lectures. It is a home for the homeless. The workmen's wives can go to the Women's Club, and some provision, no doubt, will be made for the children. If some philanthropist will start children's clubs, all classes will be comfortably provided for; and then sing their favorite song, "Home, sweet home; there's no place like home."

In this connection, let me give some more statistics. In 1866 the eleven large and sixty-four small hospitals and fifty-seven dispensaries of London had 78,916 in-patients and 1,279,889 out-patients—a total of 1,825,752 patients or cases, for doubtless many persons were counted over and over. Still so many cases in a population of 3,000,000 is rather startling. Consider also that hundreds of these persons pass under the eye of a physician in a morning, taking their ready-made prescriptions, with scarcely a glance at the case. One person in seven dies in a public institution; more than half go to them for advice and medicine. Many are born in them. And when a whole family has but one room, and scarce money enough for bread and dripping, how are they to have the comforts of a home? The fashionable physician drives about the whole morning, and comes home with his pockets full of guinea fees, each sovereign and shilling delicately wrapped up in its bit of white paper, which he unconsciously, and from the mere force of habit, drops into his pocket; but the poor have to wait for hours at the workhouse, hospital or dispensary, and then be marshaled past the doctor, jaded to death with his daily routine, and often but poorly paid for his poor services. Think of the almost 2,000,000 of cases a year, and you will not wonder.

MONADNOCK.

THE JAMES MILLS DEFALCATION.—The rumors that have been afloat at Newburyport and in this city, for a week past, of a "financial irregularity" in the James Steam Mills, prove to be true, and the result of a partial investigation into the matter shows that WM. C. BALCH, the treasurer and manufacturing agent of the mills, is a defaulter to the corporation. Saturday afternoon a meeting of the directors was held, at which his resignation was accepted. The Treasurer admits that there is a deficiency of some $28,500 in his accounts, but the amount is supposed to be a larger figure. This amount, it is alleged, has been lost by him in unprofitable speculations. EDWARD BURRILL, of Newburyport, has been appointed Treasurer in place of Mr. BALCH, and N. STACY Clerk. The cotton now in process of manufacture will be worked up, when the machinery will be stopped and the affairs of the Company thoroughly overhauled when some startling developments may be expected. Some of BALCH's transactions are alleged to be of a swindling character. His bondsmen consist of his father, WILLIAM, and Col. EBEN F. STONE, of Newburyport, and the amount is $10,000.—*Boston Traveller, Feb. 22.*

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Miss Dickinson at Chicago—The Notions of Government—Human Nature One—What are Rights—What Women Must do to Get Suffrage.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Feb. 19, 1869.

A drum is a small instrument, but it makes a great noise, and is heard afar. So there are a few women of some sense, and a few men of very little, making a noise about woman suffrage. I say this in no disrespect to those excellent women, and those excellent men, (always, I am afraid, a small minority,) who are honestly and fervently intent on elevating, dignifying and purifying the human race. But what has suffrage—female suffrage—to do with this? I was made to think of this by a brief debate (if debate it could be called, in which the lady spoke all the time) between Miss DICKINSON and Mr. COLLIER, at Chicago, published in the TIMES. When Miss DICKINSON could give no better answer to Mr. COLLIER'S statement, that the troubles of women were of a totally different character, that their minds were too often bent on fashion and worldliness, instead of more serious duties, and that the cares and duties of life could not be got rid of by voting, she replied that was just it; she wanted something else, and something higher to think of. Well, that is a new version of human life to me. I thought the duties and employments of women were among the holiest and highest of human existence; and I think that when she descends from that high sphere of duty, thought and affection to mingle in the mire and filth of politics, she will have made the greatest of mistakes. But I don't mean to stand in the way of that descent if the great body of women in this country choose to make it. I think it is much better for a people to be governed as we are, by the voices of the multitude, than by a single despot or a privilged aristocracy; and, therefore, in a philosophical sense, (never in a party sense,) I am a democrat. But we cannot be made more republican by women voting. We have six millions of voters now, and we should be just as republican if we had half the number. How, then, are we to be made more republican, more democratic, more free or more righteous by adding six millions of women to the number of voters? If we do not, what do we accomplish? We Americans talk and boast much of our form of Government, (undoubtedly, in my opinion, better than any other,) but how many have asked themselves, What has Government done for me? It has protected me—and so would the Government of England, and, perhaps, in that respect we are inferior to England; for no Government on earth has so tenaciously protected the rights of an individual citizen as that of England. We, on the other hand, have half of the Spartan idea, that the individual may be sacrificed to the State. But have women been less protected than men? Don't let them answer too soon, lest I quote the law and the fact to them; the truth is that neither men nor women derive much of their comfort or happiness from Government. God and Nature, and their own minds, make their happiness or misery. God made human nature one, its soul one and its destiny one. Hence, men and women are but complements of one another. Then says my lady, triumphantly, "Why not women vote?" A *non sequitur*, Madam. Though human nature is one, it is male and female. Don't you think it probable that God, when he made this difference, intended them to be employed in different kinds of business? Voting is a business. Political government is in all times and nations a most difficult problem. Is it clear that women were intended to solve the problem and mingle in that business? The Indians of the Northwest (and I cite it for the benefit of the next Woman's Rights Convention,) used in time of danger to take their women into the council wigwam, and advise with them on public affairs; but there was no voting. The King of Dahomey has a regiment of women cavalry. But I am not convinced by these illustrious examples drawn from savage life, that the practice of our Christian ancestors has been wrong. I turn now to some of the difficulties in the way of woman suffrage, which must be removed, before either men or women will be converted to the ways and opinions of the Sorosis.

1. At present, their views are held chiefly by men (so far as men hold them,)—by a class of visionary or infidel people—who are known only by being on all extremes, and are looked upon with suspicion by sound Christians and thinking men. Beginning with MARY WOLSTENCRAFT and WILLIAM GODWIN, they have now got JOHN STUART MILL and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN; with here and there an American politician, who thinks the good time is coming, and when it does come, wants to reap some of the harvest. I don't think this is necessarily fatal, for oftentimes good people succeed to bad company. But it certainly is not doing the woman movement any good just at present.

2. The Sorosis talk loudly of their rights. What rights? What are rights? Mrs. "E. C. S.," Mrs. BLACKWELL, (*neé* LUCY STONE,) Miss DICKINSON, have not once told us what they mean by "rights." Let them make a definition of rights, and then show that voting comes within them. I never saw but one definition of natural rights, and that is in the Declaration of Independence, and voting is not one of them. Now, suffrage is a practical thing. It is one of the civil (not natural) rights of people conferred by law. Now, I want to know if a woman has a right to vote, why a young man of twenty has not?

3. The Sorosis say they want to be relieved from some great wrongs, from some imaginary evils, which men have inflicted on them, and for that purpose want the right of legislation. Well, this also is a practical matter. But I have not found (and I have looked for it) a single statement of what new laws, what practical changes they want to make. What do they want to reform? How would they legislate? Give me a single example of a law they would pass which men would not. What is it? It would really do good to the Woman Suffrage Party to show something favorable to women, which could be done by their votes and cannot be done without them.

4. Now we see just what the woman suffrage people have to do in order to gain their cause. They have first to convince women that they have anything to gain by voting; that it is not a departure from their true duty, dignity and position to mingle in the great crowd of Tom, Dick and Harry, hurrahing for GRANT, SEYMOUR and the Devil. Secondly, they must convince men that even if women do want to vote, men ought to grant it, and thus lead them into more trouble and turmoil than they ever had before. "Am I my sister's keeper?" I should rather think we are. But I foresee that if even the great body of women demand suffrage they will get it; because, after all, we "tyrants" are so weak and simple that we shall forthwith grant whatever the modern Eve asks. You know Adam did—and much good he got by it.

I wrote something similar to this in another paper, and to-day I received a paper, marked, with an editorial in which I am deliberately called an "Old Fogy!" I feel very bad about it, for two reasons: first, because I have been, in my humble way, doing all I could to elevate female education—to remove the evils of her situation, and, in fine, to do all that I could to make the lot of women in this world happier and better; and secondly, because I am thought a model Radical, ever ready for any revolution, which is likely to upturn mankind. Now, I ask of you, Mr. TIMES, a certificate to my orthodoxy in all these particulars. Am I not a first-rate Radical? If women are looking to their tyrants and oppressors for help, can they look to anybody more confidently than to me? "Old Fogy!" I was never before charged with such a heinous offence!

If the Sorosis want the name of this country editor—who is no doubt henceforth to be a brilliant champion of their cause—I will send it on, and he should forthwith be knighted with the Order of the Garter and the Cross of the Dishcloth! *Vive L'Empire des Femmes!*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

A DEFAULTER'S SPECULATION.—A certain public defaulter, who is now being taken to the scene of his financial exploits, on one occasion was short nearly a $1,000 when an investigation was ordered. He confessed the fact to a political friend, and borrowed $500, with which he bought public scrip at a discount of fifty per cent., and as this was counted at its nominal value his accounts were balanced, and the danger of exposure was passed. The lender of the money with some difficulty got his money back, but the fellow whose accounts were short realized the difference between the cash and scrip, and thus made nearly $500 by the affair, thus plucking profit out of the thorny danger. That's the way they do things sometimes in Memphis.—*Cincinnati Times, Feb. 20.*

A RETURNED SLAVE.

History of a Remanded Fugitive Slave—The Case of George W. Ferris.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, Feb. 22.

Many of our readers will remember the intense excitement created in this city, some twelve years since, by the kidnapping of a reputed white man, GEO. W. FERRIS by name, by one GEO. SHAW, his forcible removal to Alabama, and his subsequent consignment to slavery. Those who have read *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and few there are who have not, may not be aware that the George Harris and his wife Eliza, whose eventful history occupies so important a position in that book, were none other than the FERRIS family. Such is the fact, however; at least the life of the kidnapped GEORGE furnished the authoress with the materials which went to make up that character. GEORGE had been owned by a man named RAGLAND. His master was incensed against him for his "ungratefulness" in abusing the "privileges" which had been given him by running away, and, as a punishment, he was heavily ironed and placed in close confinement in the jail. As a further punishment his master threatened to "sell him down to Georgia," where escape would be impossible, and he would have carried the threat into execution but for the interposition of some of the neighbors. A few weeks since a gentleman residing in this vicinity, who is engaged in the coal trade, was called to New-Orleans on business. On his return he was introduced to a gentleman named J. C. GOODLOWE, of Alabama, who was also a passenger on the boat. Mr. GOODLOWE ascertained that the gentleman was a Pittsburger, and inquired if he remembered the "Ferris" case. The gentleman did remember it, and Mr. GOODLOWE then proceeded to give him a brief history of FERRIS, from the period of his return to slavery up to the time of his death, which had occurred some months previous. We give the substance as related to us by the gentleman alluded to: GEORGE, it would appear, remained in prison for some time, awaiting the decision of those who were interesting themselves in his behalf. He was so white, and could so readily escape detection in case he could reach a neighborhood where he was unknown, that very few cared about investing in his purchase. Finally, Mr. GOODLOWE decided to purchase GEORGE, but before doing so thought it proper to have a conversation with him. He accordingly visited the jail and informed him of his intention. He also proposed to GEORGE that he would allow him to go wherever he pleased to obtain work, stipulating only that he was to refund to him (Mr. GOODLOWE) the purchase money, $1,600, in such sums as he was able to accumulate. GEORGE, as we have already intimated, was a skillful performer on the banjo, and it was suggested by Mr. GOODLOWE that he should go to the North, and give public entertainments. The excitement created by his capture would give him great notoriety, and crowds would flock to see him and contribute to the object he had in view. GEORGE expressed his gratitude to the gentleman, promised to adopt his suggestions, and assured him that he should lose nothing for his kindness. In a day or two afterward he became the "property" of Mr. GOODLOWE, but after he was released from jail, he appeared to have repented of his promise to go North; in fact, he persistently refused to do so. He said he had "lived at the North as a white man, and was not going back as a nigger." He was completely discouraged and for a time his entire disposition seemed changed. Mr. GOODLOWE owned two plantations, one in the neighborhood of Tuscumbia, and the other on the Arkansas River. As GEORGE refused to leave his new master, he was employed as overseer, and in this capacity gave entire satisfaction. He was frequently sent in charge of negroes and supplies for the Arkansas plantation, and displayed considerable business tact in managing affairs intrusted to him. When away from home he invariably passed himself as a white man. On one occasion he was sent to Arkansas with some twenty or thirty negroes, a nvmber of horses and some supplies. He superintended the shipment of the cargo on the boat, had the negroes placed safely on deck, and then secured a stateroom in the gentlemen's cabin for himself. The boat ran aground some twenty miles below the plantation, and it being impossible to proceed further, an order to discharge the cargo was given. GEORGE was indignant, and demanded from the clerk a return of a portion of the money he had paid for his freight. The clerk declined at first, and a row was imminent. Wiser counsel, however, prevailed, and a fair proportion of the money was returned to GEORGE, and by him handed over to his master. If his true *status* had been known, some idea of the consequence of such presumption may be imagined.

GEORGE continued this aimless kind of life until the war broke out, and up to that time had returned but little of the $1,600 advanced for him. The emancipation proclamation, however, made him a freeman, discharged, legally at least, his obligation to his late owner, and awakened again his ambition. He did not leave his master, however, but accompanied his family to the Moravian settlement in North Carolina, where they lived during the war. Mr. GOODLOWE, who was a Unionist, was with the Federal army most of the time. GEORGE was with him, and was frequently employed in conveying information between the Union commanders. Subsequent to this he engaged in smuggling contraband articles through the lines. Before the war closed he had amassed considerable money, and when the armies were disbanded he purchased a house and some property in Florence, near Tuscumbia, Ala., and commenced business. He was succeeding admirably, but eight or nine months since he was taken sick and died. His money and property were taken care of, and are now subject to the claim of those who may be legally entitled to them.

Harvard College—The Class Subscription Fund.

From the Boston Advertiser, Feb. 22.

An adjourned meeting of gentlemen interested in raising the Class Subscription Fund, was held on Saturday noon at No. 50 State-street, Mr. HENRY G. DENNY, of the Class of 1852, in the chair. There was a large attendance of graduates to hear the reports of the progress made thus far with the subscription in the different classes. Considering the short time allowed for canvassing, the replies were deemed very satisfactory. The plan is to induce each class to give not less than $1,000 per year for ten years, outright payments preferred. The committees were met by the difficulty of obtaining pledges, but most of the classes heard from are confident of raising the proposed amount, and in some classes it has been guaranteed. The class reports of work already done were as follows:

Class.	Amount.
1833—By Waldo Higginson	$600
1834—By C. E. Ware	325
1840—By W. G. Russell	500
1850—By Augustus Lowell	225
1851—By F. W. Palfrey	300
1852—By H. G. Denny (guaranteed)	1,000
1854—By H. Van Brunt	660
1856—By G. B. Chase (mostly this year)	2,500
1857—By J. L. Stackpole (partly outright)	1,600
1858—By H. Hunnewell	500
1859—By G. B. Blake, Jr. (partly outright)	1,700
1860—By W. E. Perkins ($1,000 for ten years sure)	890
1861—By W. P. Garrison	385
1863—By F. L. Higginson (will double in six months)	595
1864—By A. G. Sedgwick (guaranteed for ten years)	1,000
1867—By F. E. Bryant	500
Whole amount thus far	$13,280

Encouraging reports were made by Messrs. THOMAS C. AMORY, 1830; AMOS A. LAWRENCE, 1835; C. W. LORING, 1839; H. L. HIGGINSON, 1855; J. B. AMES, 1868. The Class of 1829 intends to make a good report, one member agreeing to double the subscriptions of the rest of the Class.

For the Class of 1862, Major-Gen. W. F. BARTLETT reports by letter: "Count on the Class for $1,000," [per annum;] and adds: "I do not see how Harvard men can fail to respond with a will to such a call."

Mr. WALDO HIGGINSON, from the Committee to nominate trustees of the Fund, reported the names of Hon. WILLIAM GRAY, Hon. AMOS A. LAWRENCE and Col. HENRY S. RUSSELL. They were chosen unanimously, and have consented to act.

An American Benevolent Society in the French Metropolis.

Paris (Feb. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

A meeting of American citizens now in Paris was held at the Grand Hotel the day before yesterday, to consider the project of forming an American Charitable Association. There had been a previous meeting at Messrs. NORTON & Co.'s banking-house, where the subject was received with favor, and the organization determined upon, but referred for ratification to this more general assemblage. At the appointed hour a very large number of American gentlemen had responded to the call, giving thereby the seal of their approval to the movement. Rev. Mr. LAMSON, of the American Episcopal Church, was called to the chair, and Mr. A. C. DOWNING appointed Secretary. The Chairman opened the proceedings by an able statement of the arguments in favor of the proposed organization, sketching its general character, and congratulating the meeting on the promise of vigor and success afforded by the numerous attendance. He desired that the whole project should be fairly discussed and a final decision be arrived at. A general discussion then followed, in which various objections were strongly stated, patiently heard, and answered in a manner to satisfy the large majority of those present; so that, when the vote was taken, there was no negative voice, those still objecting not wishing to urge their opposition. The decision was recorded as being unanimously in the affirmative, and the association thus determined upon. Among the speakers were Dr. Thomas W. Evans, Mr. Tucker, Rev. Dr. Robinson, of the American Chapel; Mr. Godwin, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Fetridge and Col. M'Kay. This last-named gentleman was requested to read a form of constitution which he had prepared under instructions from the previous occasions. After the reading of this document, the meeting adjourned to Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, when it is hoped that even a larger number will be in attendance.

Barbara Fritchie Once More—Letter from Mr. Whittier.

From the Washington Star, Feb. 23.

Recently a communication appeared in the *Star* claiming for Mrs. M. A. QUANTRILL that she is entitled to the honors given to BARBARA FRITCHIE, (immortalized in WHITTIER'S stirring verse,) for displaying the Stars and Stripes while the rebel troops were passing through Frederick. We have now from Mr. WHITTIER the following letter, in which he holds to his faith in BARBARA, and gives good reason for so doing. As there is no doubt, from the testimony of at least four witnesses, that Mrs. QUANTRILL'S claim is well-founded, there seems to be considerable mystification in the matter. Probably the true solution is that both these brave Union women displayed their patriotism and their courage in the same way on the same occasion:

To the Editor of the Star:

I have received a copy of thy paper, containing a letter from a lady who claims to have been the heroine of the flag at Frederick. I have never heard of her before, and of course know nothing of her veracity or loyalty. I must say, however, in justice to myself, that I have full confidence in the truth of the original statement furnished me by a distinguished literary lady of Washington, as respects BARBARA FRITCHIE—a statement soon after confirmed by DOROTHEA DIX, who visited Frederick, and made herself acquainted with many interesting particulars of the life and character of that remarkable woman.

Very truly, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, 19th 2d mo., 1869.

A HORSE'S FUNERAL.—The well-known little black horse, named *Prince*, of Mr. J. M. THOMPSON, which will be remembered by the visitors to the White Mountains, died a few days since, aged 39 years. He one of the best driving and thorough-broken of horses, and retained all his good qualities up to the time of his death. Only two days before the event he was taken out of the stable and he moved around as gaily as a seven-year-old. Not a person who did not know him could guess within fifteen years of his age. The funeral ceremonies occurred two days after his death. He was drawn to his grave by six white horses and followed by forty of his stable companions led by the grooms. He was buried at the very foot of Mount Washington, and next Spring a marble monument will mark his final resting place.—*Boston Advertiser, Feb. 23.*

GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—By a resolution adopted by the Legislature, this election comes off on the first Monday in April. In regard to candidates we have heard no expression of opinion, but presume those running last Fall will be tacitly considered still in the field.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Feb. 18.*

GEORGE GREER, while attempting to ride a velocipede in the fourth story of a building in Cincinnati, ran into an open hatchway and was precipitated to the cellar. The young man was not quite killed, but was permanently cured of his desire to ride the velocipede.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Rumors in Regard to the Disease on Long Island—Four Persons Bitten by Mad Dogs—Two Dead.

There have been a number of rumors floating about in Queens County and adjacent sections during the current month, which have been duly noticed in the TIMES, in regard to a sort of epidemic of hydrophobia which had made its appearance in those parts, to the great dismay and perturbation of the inhabitants. But as within the last day or two some of the morning journals have given unwonted prominence to these rumors, and have built up whole fabrics of hypothesis in regard to the disease itself, our reporter has made some inquiries in regard to the actual facts of the case, and as might be supposed, it is found that the subject has been surrounded with no little exaggeration.

It appears that on the 2d instant, Dr. WOOD, of Jamaica, was waited upon by three persons suffering from the bite of a dog supposed to be mad. A man named DISTLECAMP, a German, residing at Foster's Meadow, about four miles from Jamaica, had, with cruel inadvertence, forgotten to give any water for nearly a month to a small dog tied up at the rear of his house, in consequence of which the animal began to exhibit signs of rabies, and when let loose in the yard, it flew at DISTLECAMP and bit his right thumb. It then rushed away across the meadow to the residence of a man named KROMENARCHER, and attacked two of his little boys. It bit the forehead of one of them, so that the flesh was much lacerated from the roots of the hair to the eye-brow; and it scratched the forehead of the other. This occurred at 8 o'clock in the morning, and unluckily the cases did not come under Dr. WOOD's care until nearly four hours afterward. He cauterized the wounds and applied such dressings as were necessary. The man's hand healed up quickly, as did also the forehead of the injured child, though of course not in so short a time. The forehead suppurated so much in the ordinary manner that Dr. WOOD was fully in hopes that no further difficulty would ensue. On the 18th, however, he was again called to visit KROMENARCHER's house; the child, it appeared, had fallen into consumption. On his arrival he found it playing on the floor; another paroxysm of convulsions, however, quickly came on, and then the child exhibited all the symptoms of hydrophobia. Its horror of water was very remarkable and well defined. The gurgling sound caused by pouring a quantity of liquid from one glass to another was sufficient to drive it shrieking to the other end of the apartment. The symptoms continued to increase in violence, until it was necessary for two or three persons to hold the child upon its little bed. The boy died in the course of the night, probably about 24 hours after the first attack. Dr. WOOD was of opinion from the first that the attack was fatal, and warned the parents to expect the poor child's death. He did not think it advisable to administer chloroform in this case.

The second case to which we would call attention is that of CHARLES H. LUDLAM, a liquor dealer residing in the upper part of Brooklyn. This unfortunate man had a small dog, to which himself and family were much attached. It was bitten, however, by another mad dog, and shortly afterward began to exhibit signs of aberration. It bit Mr. LUDLAM himself, and also the child, but in the latter case the wound seems to have been trifling—at all events no bad consequences followed. Mr. LUDLAM was bitten on the ball of the right thumb, and through the nail of the second finger of the right hand. This occurred on the 18th of January. Thirty days afterward, on the 18th of February, Dr. PENNOYER was called to see him, and at first was unable to decide the nature of his malady; but within two days the symptoms of hydrophobia developed themselves. He recited to the writer the symptoms under which LUDLAM labored: "He told me that two days before he had felt pain, coldness and stiffness of the left hand, pain arising from the cicatrix of a bite received between four and five weeks previously from a small dog. On examination of the parts they appeared slightly swollen and bluish. He complained of a sensation of stricture of the throat; experienced great difficulty in swallowing, which was rapidly increasing; had aversion to all kinds of food or drink, shuddering tremors, anxious expression of countenance, breathing painfully embarrassed, with frequent sighing; paroxysms brought on by the slightest movements around him, a current of air or the rustling of dresses being sufficient to reproduce them. Mention of food or drink produced intense suffering and agitation. Quantities of glairy sputa were rapidly spit upon the carpet. These symptoms seemed to vary very little till about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, when, by the administration of chloroform, sleep was produced for a short time at intervals. Afterward he took a small quantity of nourishment with great difficulty." The administration of chloroform, however, was attended with very dangerous cessation of the pulse, and its application was not repeated. The symptoms above described were renewed with greater intensity in the evening, and the poor man died at 7 o'clock.

Dr. PENNOYER stated to the writer a very remarkable fact in connection with this case. All the authorities in their diagnoses of hydrophobia remark as among the peculiarities of the patient's mental condition that he either takes violent antipathies to or violent likings for some of the persons near him in his illness. WOOD, after describing the patient's ungovernable hatreds, says: "Sometimes, on the contrary, he takes a curious fancy to individuals, and lavishes on them marks of extreme fondness." This latter peculiarity appeared in LUDLAM's case. Being a Methodist, he had experienced certain religious promptings but a short time before being attacked with the horrid disease that terminated his life. While sick these ideas recurred with great force, and he became extremely anxious to dispose of the liquor business in which he had been engaged. He, however, exhibited remarkable fondness for the young man who had been his barkeeper, and insisted that "Charley" (as the young man was called) should have $100 out of the proceeds of the sale.

It will be seen that in the first case abovementioned the disease supervened about sixteen days after the bite had been inflicted, and that in the second case hydrophobia set in about thirty days after the person had been bitten. The briefest period recorded in the books, between the infliction of the bite and the appearance of hydrophobia, is nine days. But Dr. STYLES, of the Brooklyn Board of Health, in conversing with our reporter on the subject, cited a case which had come under his own care, at the Kings County Hospital, in which hydrophobia set in the day after the bite of a rabid dog, and proved fatal on the fourth day.

TOWNSEND.

A Sketch of the Career of Rev. C. C. Townsend by Mr. S. B. Halliday—The Management of Orphan Homes.

The following letter, addressed to the *Evening Post*, sets forth a view of the capacity and worthiness of Rev. C. C. TOWNSEND, the proprietor of the "Soup-House" in Greenwich-street, which is not at all complimentary to him:

Inquiries are made of me respecting Mr. TOWNSEND's operations; and as what has been said of him, and what he said of himself through the *Evening Post*, has directed general attention to the matter, and as what I have to say is for the public, I ask permission to speak through your columns. I have known of Mr. TOWNSEND, and through him of his work, for ten or twelve years; not intimately, but have seen and conversed with him many times, and from the beginning have had but one opinion. I have just seen and talked over with him his whole affairs, and the disclosures from his own lips more than justify my first judgment of his utter unfitness for his self-constituted position. I will give, as succinctly as possible, a view of matters as he stated them to me. In 1854 he began his Orphan Home in the vicinity of Iowa City, Iowa, under the auspices of the vestry of the Episcopal Church there, of which he was then rector; but for some reasons they refused to cooperate with him, and he assumed the whole thing. For the first two or three years his collections were limited, but he states that sometimes they have amounted to $10,000 a year. In 1862 the Home was incorporated. The following are the names given as trustees: R. H. Sylvester, of Iowa City, removed four years since to Memphis, Tenn.; Jas. L. Reynolds, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Bishop, Chicago, deceased; Jonathan Janes, New-York; Wm. R. Blackwell, New-York; Rev. A. Guion, Brooklyn; Rev. C. C. Townsend. There have been but two meetings of the trustees since their appointment seven years ago, Mr. TOWNSEND having been appointed Managing Director, and to all intents and purposes the Society, uncontrolled and unaccountable to anybody whatever. During this whole period he has received $75,000; he thinks not more than this sum; and that he has sent or taken away from the East to the West 500 children and adults. He has purchased at different times some 200 to 400 acres of land in Iowa, on which he has erected buildings; has sold the land from time to time, and mortgaged other portions. Mr. TOWNSEND thinks the Iowa property worth $5,000 or $6,000, on which there are several mortgages. One of these is to the Matron for fourteen years' service, one to the Superintendent; another was given to Mrs. TOWNSEND for money loaned. Mrs. TOWNSEND has sold her mortgage. The whole Iowa property has been sold at auction for taxes, so that now the title is in other hands. Mr. TOWNSEND claiming the sale to be illegal, though it took place some time since. Long since he was obliged to give bonds to support such of those whom he took out as should become paupers, and more recently he has been wholly enjoined by the Supervisors from bringing more children into the county, and for these, with other reasons, the Western enterprise is given up. Some few years since he began a Home on Staten Island in connection with some ladies of the Episcopal Church of the town, as a kind of tender or supplement to the Iowa house. Disaffection crept in and Mr. TOWNSEND abandoned the establishment to the ladies, and then bought two other houses with land, in which to receive children from the city as boarders, and to shelter such as came in his care to be sent West. In these two houses, he says, he has sometimes had thirty children, mostly boarders from this City. The Staten Island affair has ended worse, if possible, than the Orphan Home. It is mortgaged, he says, for more than it will sell for, and from shameful mismanagement, disease and death have driven them out of it. Seldom at home himself, being away begging, a man was employed whose whole time was devoted to begging articles of food in stores and markets. So much meat was obtained that portions would would spoil before it could be eaten, and then would be thrown on the grounds about the house, rotting in the sun; the air became infected, many cases of sickness and severals deaths occurred, so that they have abandoned the whole concern, sending the remnant of their children to the Almshouse. He says the milk with which they were supplied on the island was so adulterated as to injure the children, destroying the coating of their stomachs. The only additional appendage of the Orphan Home of Iowa City remaining to be noticed is the school established last Summer on Greenwich, near Rector-street. The first floor of a tenement-house was hired for this purpose, and consisted of a single narrow room, which was designed for a store. Board partitions were put up, and about one-third of the floor was appropriated to the school, making a space possibly twelve by thirteen or fourteen feet, the remainder of the floor being a storeroom and one for sitting, sleeping, &c. In this room (the person whom I saw told me) they had taught thirty-eight scholars at a time. Mr. TOWNSEND claims to have had more; but, dirty and badly ventilated, not more than twelve or fifteen should ever have been huddled there. For this floor and a small basement room a rent of $58 a month was paid. The expenses of this school Mr. TOWNSEND stated at $2,500 a year, or more than $60 for the tuition of each child. In this school were employed the two teachers who sued Mr. TOWNSEND recently, and obtained judgments for some $300 and costs. One of these young women was from Ohio, the other is one of his western *protégés*, formerly taken from Randall's Island; from whence, from what he tells me, many of his children were taken. These teachers took their meals at the room on Greenwich-street, and Mr. TOWNSEND paid for their lodgings at the Dey-street House. The school is wound up, and, so far as the old business is concerned, the whole affair is dead and without assets; but Mr. TOWNSEND says he is going to begin again somewhere in Connecticut, and has hired a place for that purpose. I hope he will do no such thing, and beg those who have heretofore aided him to extend no further aid for him to engage in any like enterprise; for, from his own statement, no matter were he ever so good a man, he is sorrowfully unfitted for any such work; and all his long labors have proved a sickly abortion. First—If Mr. TOWNSEND is honest, he has lost all the investments on Staten Island and in the West by mismanagement and neglect, for he avers that he is penniless. Second—He has so conducted the affairs of his Western establishment as to cause the transportation of children there to be regarded as a nuisance; thus not alone shutting himself out, but throwing obstructions in the way of legitimate efforts to send children from the seaboard; so, to an extent, he will have embarrassed all charities here obtaining a support, as such developments always tend to create general distrust. Third—Any one of several agencies in this city, enjoying the confidence of the community, will do the work two or three times as cheap as Mr. TOWNSEND. He has spent $75,000, and provided, as he says, for five hundred persons, which I very much doubt from my conversation with him. He should be able to give the names of these persons, how they came into his possession and what became of them. But if he has provided for all this number, it has been at a cost of a hundred and fifty dollars each. The Children's Aid Society, who have no home at either end of the line, would have taken four thousand children for what it has cost Mr. TOWNSEND to provide for five hundred, and the Aid Society would have collected most of the money from the persons receiving the children, as should be done. The Five Points House of Industry have a school with an average attendence of four hundred, employing seven teachers; have a constant family averaging two hundred and fifty; receive and provide for 1,200 inmates a year, giving 400,000 meals; aid many out-door poor with money and food, and, if the cost of this entire work should be charged to those alone for whom the House provides employment or homes, it would be less than $30 per head, and less than one-fifth the sum Mr. TOWNSEND has made it cost to provide his *protégés* with a home. With the question of Mr. TOWNSEND's integrity I shall not meddle. Nor would I hold him alone responsible for the consequences of this sorrowful failure and its attendant mischiefs. Where are his trustees? Did they accept their appointment, or were their names published without their knowledge or consent? If they consented to be known as trustees, then they are responsible, and owe to the public and themselves an explanation of their agency in these matters. Is there no culpability in indorsing a man and turning him out uncontrolled, and requiring no account from him, and exercising no surveillance over him for years? These gentlemen are responsible to the public if they accepted the position, and if they did not they are under obligations to the public to inform them of the fact, so that it may be understood whether there are men so reckless or so ignorant of what are the obligations involved in such relations. It is perhaps due to Mr. TOWNSEND to say that he showed to me a statement from a committee of gentlemen who have considered the complaints against him, and that this committee strongly insist upon his worthiness and honesty. And I would also add that some of these gentlemen are personally known by me, and are among our best citizens. This was shown to me before writing this account of the affairs of the Iowa Orphans' Home. I have read this paper to Mr. TOWNSEND, who admits its truthfulness and fairness.

Truly, yours, S. B. HALLIDAY.

A Shooting Affair in Brooklyn.

VIRGIL S. KREPP, a young man of respectable appearance, and particularly unprepossessing manners, yesterday entered the store of ABRAM MANNE & BRO., No. 273 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of paying his respects to Miss CASSIE KING, an employe in the store, with whom he claims to be desperately in love, so much so as to require her life as the humble sacrifice for the devotion of his heart. When he went into the store Miss KING was waiting upon a customer, and KREPP waited patiently, or impatiently, perhaps, until she was disengaged. As soon as the customer departed, KREPP went over to the young lady, and she asked him what he wanted. (It appears they had previously had a falling out.) His response to this was made by raising his left hand to her shoulder and grasping her tightly so as to poise himself for the remainder of his work; then he raised his right hand in which was one of Sharp's four-chambered pistols. With this he aimed at her head, but she made a convulsive movement and at the same time raised one of her hands. This destroyed KREPP's aim and saved CASSIE's life. The ball glanced past the uplifted hand, merely inflicting a slight flesh wound. At once Mr. MANNE, the proprietor of the store, flew toward the assailant and held him securely until Officer BROWN of the Forty-first Precinct took him in charge. KREPP was then taken to the Station-house, where he expressed his sorrow for not having killed CASSIE, and in a few moments more beseeched her not to appear against him. He was observed to mutilate a small piece of paper, which, upon being examined, revealed the following dispatch, which the wretch evidently intended to use merely as a subterfuge in case of his arrest:

"R. L. Pope, B. & B. Telegraph Co. No. 16 Broad-street; Please request —— —— to dispose of my remains."

The space marked with dashes did not contain any name. The prisoner was subsequently taken before Justice RILEY, and pleaded guilty to a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred against him by ABRAM MANNE. He was then committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Miss CASSIE KING informed Capt. SMITH at the Station-house that she was formerly engaged to be married to KREPP, but that latterly his conduct was so reckless and ungentlemanly that she was compelled to refuse to have anything to do with him any longer, and when she told him that she preferred not to have his company any more, he told her that she would not have any other company. She asked him who could prevent it, but he did not answer the question.

Internal Revenue Returns.

The following are the returns made by the different stage and railroad companies, theatres and gas companies, for the month of January, 1869:

STAGE COMPANIES.

	Receipts.
Fifth-avenue	$18,224
Madison-avenue	15,212
Broadway, Eighth-street and Greenpoint	5,864
Broadway, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-av.	17,640
Fourth-avenue	13,000
Broadway and Second-street	2,821
Total	$72,761

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery	$54,295
Second-avenue	39,871
Third-avenue	105,926
Fourth-avenue, New-York and Harlem	88,483
Sixth-avenue	55,965
Seventh-avenue and Broadway	52,949
Eighth-avenue	64,292
Ninth-avenue	6,544
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry	24,640
New-York and New-Haven	135,150
Forty-second and Grand-street	30,380
Hudson River	180,078
Central Park, North and East River	34,855
Total	$873,837

GAS COMPANIES.

	Cubic Feet.
Manhattan	145,839,797
New-York	58,708,926
Metropolitan	35,944,287
Harlem	9,389,102
Total	249,882,162

AMUSEMENTS.

	Gross Receipts.
Tammany	$40,392 00
Bryant's Minstrels	6,800 00
Cosmopolitan Hall	114 30
Wood's Museum	34,686 00
French Theatre	24,702 00
Grand Opera House	37,377 00
New-York Theatre	8,449 00
Olympic	30,592 00
Wallack's	23,923 00
New-York Circus	18,010 00
Theatre Comique (two days in December)	795 00
Niblo's	21,492 00
Tony Pastor's	9,563 00
Total	$254,920 80

The New-York State Poultry Society.

This Society has just issued a large circular as a programme for the year 1869. Mr. GEO. H. WARNER, of New-York Mills, N. Y., is President, and L. F. Allen, Buffalo; Wm. M. Ely, Binghamton; Robert Ellis, Schenectady; T. B. Kingsland, New-York City, and John Harold, Hempstead, L. I., are Vice-Presidents. The Corresponding Secretary is D. E. GAVIT, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City; Recording Secretary, THOMAS GOULD, Aurora, N. Y. WM. SIMPSON, West Farms, N. Y., is Treasurer. There are, beside these officers, eight other individuals, who constitute the Executive Committe, and twelve "Resident Honorary Secretaries." On the circular the constitution of the Society appears, and also a code of by-laws. A third page is appropriated to topics of interest connected with poultry raising, and the fourth page is occupied with announcements in regard to the purposes of the Society, touching the exhibitions, awards of medals, premiums, &c. On March 22, it is stated that a grand poultry exhibition will commence at the "Empire City Skating Rink," Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, to continue for one week.

The Osage Indians—Dispatch from Mr. Vincent Colyer Relative to their Condition.

The following dispatch has been received in this City by the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission, from Mr. VINCENT COLYER, who is now on his way to visit the Indians at Fort Cobb and others in that vicinity, by invitation of Major-Gen. WM. B. HAZEN, now in command at that point.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 23, 1869.

To Edward Cromwell, New-York:

There are about three thousand five hundred of the Osage Indians left on their reservation. They were starving to death this Fall when Gen. SHERIDAN issued rations to them. The first six beeves that were slaughtered they ate raw, entrails and all, in about an hour. They will have to be fed by the Government until next April, when their hunting season begins. It is their land, eight millions acres, which the speculators claim to have bought from them at nineteen cents the acre.

Gen. SHERIDAN will not be here till the middle of March. I leave for the Indian country *via* Lawrence to-morrow. VINCENT COLYER.

More Bounty Frauds.

Commissioner OSBORN's office yesterday afternoon was filled with ex-soldiers anxious to make charges against Mr. J. NELSON LUCKY, the agent of BROWN & Co., claim agents. Mr. JAS. BRADY gave an affidavit that he had given his claims to the firm for collection a year ago. He had several times been to the office for the money, and had been put off. Finally he wrote to Washington and received an answer that his amount had been settled. Still Mr. LUCKY refuses to pay over, and Mr. BRADY appeals to the law. There were about twenty others who claimed to have been similarly victimized. The examination was postponed for a week, to afford time for getting further testimony.

Internal Revenue Frauds.

On Tuesday an examination was made by Commissioner OSBORN into certain revenue frauds, alleged to have been committed by DAVID LICHTENHEIM, formerly Inspector in the Thirty-second District, and SIGISMUND FUNK.

Jacob Fuchs, of No. 3 Dover-street, cigar dealer, testified that in April, 1868, Lichtenheim had told him that he should have 250,000 cigars restamped every month, if he would locate himself in the Thirty-second District; Mr. Fuchs acted on the hint; it seems that it is sometimes necessary to repack cigars to prevent their spoiling, and in such cases it is customary to grant new stamps without extra charge; Mr. Fuchs paid Lichtenheim $2 25 a thousand for the stamps, but paid the Assessor nothing; in the months of April and May, 1868, he manufactured 500,000 cigars and paid tax on 10,000. The case was adjourned until to-day.

Fire Commissioners.

The Fire Commissioners met yesterday morning, President SHALER in the chair. A new style of certificate of membership, to be executed on steel, is to be introduced in the Department. A communication was received, with a recommendation from A. H. CRAVEN, late Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, submitting a new faucet, known as the Brinkman faucet, for adoption. It is claimed that the faucet insures a saving of water of 33⅓ per cent. Referred to Committee on Apparatus. The supplying of a second class (second size) steam fire engine, within ninety days, at a cost of $4,000, was referred to Committee on Apparatus. FRANCIS HOOLE, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, for neglect of duty, was dismissed.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 24

Before Judge Freedman.

Gregory vs. *Gregory*.—This long and earnestly contested controversy concerning the Gregory estate was again up for argument before Judge FREEDMAN to-day. A motion was made by counsel on behalf of the executor for a stay of proceedings against William Barr, the receiver appointed by the Court, and whereby they seek to restrain him from exercising control over the real estate and the profits thereof pending the decision of an appeal to the General Term, involving the right of a Judge to appoint a receiver of real property where the title to such property is vested in a third party.

The Court took the papers and rdserved its decision. Mr. Helm and Mr. Farnsworth for motion; Mr. Dayton and Mr. Henderson opposing.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—FEB. 24.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

A CURIOUSLY ORGANIZED FIRM.

John McCreery et al. vs. *Walter K. Moore and Nathaniel P. Ogden*.—This was an action to recover against defendants on promissory notes amounting to $3,343 80. Nathaniel P. Ogden alone sets up a defence, alleging that he never was a partner of the other defendants, as claimed by plaintiffs. It appeared that the firm of "Moore & Company" was organized with a view to establish a general dry goods business in San Francisco, Cal. They established their headquarters or office in the store of Mr. Sanger, a dry goods merchant in this City. Moore had associated with him a Mr. Pell, who was nephew to the defendant Ogden, and brother to the wife of Moore. When organizing the firm of "Moore & Co.," Sanger lent to Pell $10,000 in the nature of a check for that amount. Pell indorsed the check to the order of Ogden, the defendant, who indorsed it in blank, in which condition it was

The New-York Times, Thursday, February 25, 1869.

almost immediately returned to Sanger. It had never passed through the bank, a dollar of money had never been paid on it, and, as far as it appeared to the Court, he could no more effect than if Sanger had signed it and retained it in his own possession. This was all the capital which appeared on the trial as having at any time been contributed in forming the firm. Sanger continued to be a mere large creditor of the firm of "Moore & Co." after its organization, taking the precaution, however, in shipping goods to them to take the bills of lading himself, send them to a reliable party in San Francisco, with instructions not to deliver the goods to Pell (the managing partner of "Moore & Co." in San Francisco) unless everything of the agency Moore represented Ogden as a "special" partner, but on searching the records of the county for the record of the partnership, and finding none, the agency wrote to Ogden, desiring to inquire if Moore's representations were true, to which they never received a reply. Sanger testified that Moore handed him a letter already prepared for Ogden to sign and send to Sanger in reply, and which Ogden admitted the copartnership; that he, Sanger, showed this letter to Ogden, and that he admitted its truth, and said he would sign it and have it mailed. Ogden, a man of nearly 80 years, was placed on the stand for the defence, and testified that he signed the letter on the representations of Sanger that it would relieve him from all connection with the affairs of the firm of "Moore & Co.," and the man stating that he did not want to be mixed up in their business. He also testified that he had never been a partner of "Moore & Co.," and had never represented himself as had been testified to by plaintiff and Sanger. Moore confirmed the testimony of Ogden as to their never having been partners. The Court charged the jury "if they found no partnership had existed," or if they found that the defendant had set on foot a rumor to that effect, on which rumor plaintiff relied in giving credit to the firm of "Moore & Co.," the defendant was entitled to be not.

The jury found a verdict in favor of defendant.

Barrett and Bruismade for plaintiffs; Vose and McDaniel for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 24.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Duncan McColl and Samuel F. J. Fulk vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—This case, which was noticed yesterday, was resumed at the opening of the Court this morning. In addition to the two points raised by the defence yesterday, viz., first, a violation of warranty in the policy as to the master's certificate, and second, as to variance from her course, there was raised to-day the additional point, that in proof of ownership the registry was insufficient, while the plaintiff's own depositions taken on commission showed that Mr. Bunker, and not Mr. Colwell as the owner. On this state of facts, defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds, first, a violation of warranty; second, deviation from her course, and third, a failure of proof of ownership. On the first point the Court held that, under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, though a written contract cannot be waived by parol agreement, the agreement made by the agent of the Company, at or before the taking out of a policy, might operate as an estoppel to the defendants' setting it up as a defence. On the second point, he held that there was sufficient evidence for the consideration of the jury. On the third point, that, in answer to a policy of marine insurance "to whom it might concern," it was necessary to prove interest in the party for whose benefit it was taken out, and that such proof must be made outside the registry, and a failure to do so was fatal to this case. Counsel excepting that his ruling on this latter point might be regarded as a surprise to plaintiffs, he would not dismiss the complaint, but permitted plaintiffs to discontinue and postpone the trial on payment of the costs, fees, and for this purpose directed the withdrawal of a juror.

Ex-Judge Dean and Mr. Butler for plaintiffs; Mr. Albert Mathews for owner; Joseph H. Choate for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder J. K. Hackett.

In this Court, yesterday, John McLaughlin was tried for a felonious assault on his wife. He attempted to show that the charge was gotten up by his wife to get him out of the way. On the other hand, it appeared that he had previously been married to another woman, and had deserted her and five children. Evidently he was a bad character, and Recorder Hackett sent him to State Prison for four years and six months.

John Williams pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. An affidavit was read from his sister-in-law, declaring that he was a good man and a loving husband; that his wife was dying of consumption, and that he had been driven to the crime by pressing want. In view of the condition of the wife, sentence was suspended and the man discharged.

At this point the Grand Jury came in and was dismissed by the Recorder, with thanks for their services.

Thomas McMahon pleaded guilty of burglary. His previous conduct having been good he was let off with one year in the State Prison.

Andrew Lynch pleaded guilty of petit larceny. As he accompanied the plea with several false statements Recorder HACKETT's heart was hardened, and the sentence was four years and six months in prison.

The case of Leonard Trimble, who broke in Bennett's window, was put off till to-day.

Eliza Morris pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to prison for two years and six months.

Charles H. de Forest, for larceny, received sentence of two years in the State Prison.

Andrew Brenton, William Mulvy and Edward Scott, three boys under fifteen, were sent to the House of Refuge for burglary.

James McNesby was indicted for an attempt at burglary at No. 447 West Forty-sixth-street. There was no evidence of any attempt at burglary, a noise only was heard and the boy was discharged. It seems that he had climbed a ladder leaning against the fence, in obedience to the boyish instinct to climb ladders. He fell from the fence, and the noise attracted the attention of the private watchman. The boy ran away and the watchman after him, firing a revolver at him.

John Daly pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Margaret Smith was tried for taking John Satterlee's watch from his pocket. She was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court adjourned.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Brennan.

Eighteen patrolmen were before Commissioner BRENNAN yesterday to answer complaints for violation of the rules of the Police force.

CRAWFORD AGAIN.

Patrolman John H. Crawford, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was charged with failing to report the fact promptly when taken sick. Sergt. Aldis stated the case with fairness and candor, and as Crawford had a good excuse the complaint was dismissed. This complaint would not be worthy of special notice, except that it is one of a series having somewhat remarkable characteristics, and closely connected in point of time. In one of these Sergt. Petty's suspicions were aroused, because the officer came in the Station-house and stayed but a minute and half; in another a Police Surgeon, with a species of what an ill-natured person might perhaps call an almost omniscient retrospection, testified, substantially, that the officer must have been under the influence of liquor some hours before he saw him, although he was not intoxicated at that time. As the officer had been sick a short time previous for two weeks, denies having been under the influence of liquor, and claims that on the occasion referred to he had a severed attack of his illness, and proves that his mother, at the time, was lying in his house at the point of death, it is fair to presume that the Commissioners will, in rendering judgment, give the case as favorable consideration as the peculiar circumstances will warrant.

BANVARD ON THE RIGHT OF WAY.

John Banvard, residing at Cold Spring, Long Island, who at one time gained some fame in both hemispheres from his Panorama of the Mississippi, and was the original proprietor of the now Wood's Museum, preferred a charge against Patrolman James T. Aitkins, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Mr. Banvard stated that on the evening of the 11th instant, between 5 and 6 o'clock, while standing at the outer door of the building No. 534 Broadway, in one of the upper stories of which he has an office, and waiting for a friend when he was assaulted by Aitkins, who struck him a restaurant which is situated down stairs. He called upon Officer Aitkins to arrest his assailant. The officer, he acknowledged, did not see the assault. The officer requested Mr. Banvard to show him any blood or marks of violence. The latter said he could show no blood, but that his leg had been injured; if the officer would take his assailant to the Station-house, he (Banvard) "would make a report." The officer on these facts declined to interfere. Mr. Banvard then went to the Station-house, and was advised to get out a warrant. He then returned to the door of No. 534 Broadway, and was again assaulted by the same party, but not in the officer's presence. When Aitkins came up, Mr. Banvard said to him, "there is going to be a breach of the peace; I have told this man to go away," and repeated, "there is going to be a breach of the peace;" the officer rejoined, "if there is I am not going to see it." In a short time a second policeman, a roundsman, came along, and Mr. Banvard stated the case to him, and was told to shut up while the roundsman heard the other man's story. Witness continued: "He heard the other man, and asked him would he make a complaint. The officer arrested me. I took hold of one of their arms, because my leg was lame, and he said, 'You limp a — sight worse than before.'"

In defence Officer Aitkins said that the proprietor of the saloon had the letting of the premises up stairs; that he had understood Mr. Banvard had been ordered away; he saw no assault, no marks of violence, and as it being a civil matter he did not think it within the province of a Police officer to interfere; advised him to get a warrant; subsequently he found the parties to get a warrant; subsequently he found the parties at the same door, and having rather loud words; he told them to stop the noise, that he could not allow any disturbance to take place; Mr. Banvard wanted the other man arrested for the assault and battery; the other man requested the officer to arrest Mr. Banvard for disorderly conduct. In this dilemma Aitkins appealed to the roundsman, who told him he had better take both parties to the Station-house. He did so. They then refused to prefer charges against each other, and the Captain discharged them.

Mr. W. E. Kidders, the man Mr. Banvard wanted arrested, gave a long account of the affair, the substance of which was that he was a book-keeper for and in charge of the business of the restaurant keeper; had been in the habit of leaving the street door open, but from having been annoyed by prostitutes, as he believed, and street-walkers as he knew coming from that door at 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and from the fact that the place, if left open, would be exposed to incendiarists, he concluded to lock the door about 6:30 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Banvard was told he could have access to his office after that time through the restaurant. On the evening in question Mr. Banvard stood in the door and objected to its being locked. When the door swung to, Mr. Banvard placed his leg in a position to obstruct it, and the door went against his leg, and that, according to Mr. Kidders, constituted all the assault that was made.

Mr. Banvard wished the reporters to note his opinion that sympathy for the dispersed gas system was not something to do with the conduct of the officer. He claimed that he had a right of way to his office. On the other hand Mr. Kidders thought he had a right to protect his property by locking the door. Complaint dismissed.

AN OFFICER'S HUMANITY GETS HIM IN TROUBLE.

Rudolph Kern, of No. 118 Avenue A, preferred a charge against Patrolman Joshua Rodgson, an officer attached to the Third District Court, to the effect that on the evening of the 11th instant, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the officer arrested on a warrant one Hiram J. Kern, alias Kerr, alias Messenger, against whom Kern was complainant, on a charge of grand larceny. Instead of locking the prisoner up in a Station-house, the officer took him to his (the officer's) house, and produced him in Court next morning. Kern seemed as anxious to have Messenger locked up as Fisk did Bowles, and admitted offering the officer $25 if he would do so. Hodgson asked that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that no offence had been committed. Messenger was not charged with grand larceny, but with the fraudulent use of some bonds left in his possession. He admitted locking the prisoner up in a room in the fourth story of his (defendant's) house. Judge Brennan put the question—"Is your house recognized as a prison by the Department?" Answer—"No, Sir," as a prison by the Department?" Answer—"No, Sir," Q.—What right had you to lock him up in that way? A.—I did it on account of his family; I did not know him; though I have been in the Department fifteen years, I have some sympathy left in me; I refused $50 which was offered me if I would lock this man up; never received a cent or a promise of a cent from Mr. Messenger for not locking him up.

Q.—Suppose you had lost Mr. Messenger! A.—I made myself sure I would not lose him.

Judge BRENNAN remarked: "I think you took too much care of him and very little care of yourself in this matter."

Decision in this case was reserved. The officer has been fifteen years on the force, and has borne a good reputation for the faithful discharge of his duties.

DANGER OF CRINOLINE.

Melville Banker, patrolman of the Sixth Precinct, was up on charge of leaning against a window shutter in conversation with a female, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, for twelve minutes, about 10 o'clock at night. Commissioner BRENNAN remarked to Banker that he was afraid women would get him off the Police force; scarcely a complaint came up against him but a woman was in it.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

SUIT IN ADMIRALTY TO RECOVER INSURANCE ON A PERISHED FREIGHT.

The Security Insurance Company vs. The Steamboat Alida, her engines, tackle, &c.—This is a suit brought by the libelants to recover the sum of $3,996 12, with interest from the 26th day of September, 1868, being the amount of damage alleged to have been sustained by libelants in the sinking of the canal-boat *Ella F. Davis* in the Hudson River. It appears from the libel that the canal-boat named had brought from Buffalo a cargo consisting of 7,900 bushels of grain, which was insured by the libelants in the sum of $9,000; that about the 14th of September, 1868, the boat named arrived at Albany, where it was taken in tow by the *Alida*, to be brought to New-York; that on arriving in the Hudson River, off Pier No. 44, while under the control of the *Alida*, the *Ella F. Davis* was allowed to collide with the steamship *Borussia*, thereby filing at anchor, by reason of which it was so injured as to leak, and subsequently to sink with the cargo of grain, and the libelants set forth that the accident was the result of the mismanagement and carelessness on the part of the persons having charge of the *Alida*. The claimant sets forth in his answer that the *Borussia* was improperly moored, having had so much anchor-cable let to allow the vessel to sheer off too great a distance; that by reason of this sheering the *Alida* did use all reasonable care to avoid a collision, and did succeed in getting clear, but the *Ella F. Davis* being also now behind and coming in contact with the steamship *Borussia*; that the libelants were aware of this fact, and that the said steamship was in the jurisdiction of the Court for a time, and accepts further the sufficiency of the libel for not making the steamship a party to the suit.

Counsel for the libelants moved for a decree on the strength of the admissions made by the claimant, which motion the Court denied, and adjourned the further hearing of the case until to-day.

Barney, Butler and Parsons for libelants, and Cornelius Van Santvoord for the claimant.

EXCEPTIONS TO A COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

James H. Caldwell vs. the Steamboat Thomas Riley.—This case came up originally on an action brought by the plaintiff, the owner of the barge *Sabine* against the tugboat *Thomas Riley* for damages for striking barge while being towed from New-York to Elizabethport, N. J. After a hearing of the case the Court directed a decree in favor of the libelant, and referred the case to United States Commissioner Newton to ascertain the amount of damage. The report of the Commissioner was submitted Jan. 16, 1869, fixing the damages at $1,338 56. Yesterday the case came up on an exception to the Commissioner's report. After argument the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

W. W. Goodrich for libelants, and Dennis McMahon for respondents.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Termner.

Adjourned to Tuesday, March 2.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 149—Wilde vs. Hexter.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
668—	Remertze vs. E. R. National Bank.	676—	Bommer et al. vs. Dunbar.
651—	Herdfelder et al. vs. Stiehler.	705—	Arnstein vs. Bermer.
699—	Letson vs. Carville.	415—	Tyler et al. vs. Harrison, Jr.
701—	Flynn vs. Minter et al.	365—	Crandall vs. Welch, Sr.
645—	Haywood et al. vs. Wynkoop et al.	717—	Hayne vs. O'Connor.
707—	Wyckoff vs. Lawson et al.	722—	Cummings et al. vs. Schempf, 2d et al.
421—	Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	433—	Schleestein vs. Steinhard.
697—	Primrose, an infant, by guardian, vs. Erie R. Co.		

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
106—	Melson vs. Hope.	878—	Cooley vs. Stieglitz et al.
624—	Samuels vs. McDonald.	880—	Hodgskin et al. vs. S. W. Pac. R. R. Co. et al.
862—	Niblo vs. Cushing.	882—	Guth vs. Smith.
820—	Townsend vs. Herd.	884—	Wesson et al. vs. Hunt et al.
638—	Sopicha vs. Stiebel et al.	886—	Williams vs. Williams.
864—	Tyrrell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	638—	Hay vs. Douglas.
874—	Domingue vs. Graham.	890—	Phelps vs. Howard.
		892—	Gallagher vs. Preston

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross and Curtis, J. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—	Elkin vs. Carpenter.	9—	Bixby vs. Burnett.
2—	Eddy vs. French.	10—	Raynor vs. Bullock.
3—	Bensel vs. Mathews.	11—	Bray vs. Bogardus.
4—	Batchelor vs. Loughran.	12—	Randlett vs. Hibberd.
5—	Brehm vs. Dugneer.	13—	Niles vs. Graver.
6—	Way & Lewan vs. Palmfisher.	14—	Allerton vs. Wheeler.
7—	Darnell vs. Doty.	16—	Shindler vs. Norwood.
8—	Crow vs. Bryden.	16—	Tallman vs. Ross.
		17—	Meyer vs. Zundt.
		18—	Pruning vs. Folk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—	The People vs. Edward Munday, burglary.	4—	The People vs. Maurice Lenard, John Trimble, burglary.
2—	The People vs. Peter Miller, burglary.	5—	The People vs. Louis Marshall, grand larceny.
3—	The People vs. James O'Brien, James Williams, Wm. Lyon, Jas. Robinson, Thos. Smith, Jas. Wilson, Thomas McCormick, Jas. Harris, burglary.	6—	The People vs. James Harford, burglary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 24, 1869.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¾	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114⅝	
25,000	do. do.	114⅝	
50,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64,..	111⅜	
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '65. New	110¾	
100,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	110⅝	
15,000	do. do.	110⅝	
1,000	N.Y.C. R. R.	100¾	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	65⅜	
20,000	do.	65⅜	
10,000	do.	65¾	
6,000	Va. 6s, n., ex c	57¾	
15,000	N. Car. St. 6s..	53½	
25,000	N.C.St. 6s, new	59¾	
16,000	do. 2d call	59¾	
2,000	R. I. 6s.	100¾	
5,000	Ga. St. 7s..	93	
5,000	La. 6s, Levy Ba.	85	
2,000	Erie 1st M.	102	
1,000	Erie 2d M.	92¾	
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M..	93½	
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	82	
14,000	do.	82¾	
5,000	Morris & Es. 2d	89¾	
500	do.	90¼	
25,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	100¾	
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	90¾	
100	do.	90¾	
4,000	do.	91	
10,000	Jack. & C. 1st.	97	
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d West. Div....	84½	
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	84½	
4,000	N. Y. & N. H 6s Bds.	97	
10,000	M. T. 10s cfts, bell. call.....	66	
200	Phenix Bank....	107	
20	Bk. of Commerce.	122	

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$51,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'62	114⅛	
10,000	do.	114⅛	
140,000	do.	114⅛	
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'64..	111½	
61,000	do.	111⅝	
8000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, New	110¾	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	111½	
10,000	do.	111½	
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅛	
15,000	U. S. 6s, Cur..	101⅛	

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$18,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex coup	65⅛	
15,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	65⅛	
15,000	do.	65¾	
10,000	do.	65⅛	
10,000	N.Car.S.6s,new	59¾	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	97¾	
20,000	La. 6s, Levy Bds.	67¼	
5,000	Ga. State 7s....	93	
3,000	La. 8s, L. Bds.	85	
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	100¾	
10,000	Mar.T. 10s, cfts.	66	
4,000	H. & St. Jos. L.		
	G. Bds.....	107¾	
100	Wells, Fargo Ex., bet. call....	81¾	
75	Pacific Mail.....	93	
300	do.....	97⅞	
200	do.....	100	
50	Central Coal.....	45	
100	Del. & Hud. Can.	128	
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex...	40	
160	Mer. Union Ex...	16¾	
100	Hudson.....	137	
50	New-York Cen....	104¾	
100	Mich. Central...	118	
100	Mich. So.....	93⅛	
100	do.....	96¾	
200	C., Cin. & Ind.	89	
100	Ill. Cen...bet. call	141	
5	do.....	140	
200	Chic. & N.W. Pf...	91¾	
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	86¼	
10	Ohio & Miss....	34½	
200	C., Cin. & I. C....	45¾	
11	New-Jersey Cen.	110¼	
100	do.....	110	
20	N. Y. & N. H..	143	
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf....	115½	
100	do.....	115	
100	T., W. & W....	96	
11	Lake Shore R..bet. call.....	105¾	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$2,000	Tenn.S.6s,new.	65¼	
5,000	N.C. St. 6s, n..	60¾	
10,000	do.....	60¾	
50	do.....	60	
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex..	42	
200	Adams Express..	62¾	
100	do.....	62¾	
100	do.....	62¾	
100	Cricksilver.....	26	
200	do.....	22¾	
200	do.....	22¾	
400	do.....	23	
400	do.....	23	
200	do.....	23½	
200	do.....	23½	
200	do.....	23½

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Montague-st., near Clinton-st. BELISARIO. (Italian Opera.) By Mr. Max Maretzek's opera company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. GENEVIEVE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE. 24th-st., near 5th-av. A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND and POCAHONTAS. Leading character by Mr. John Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WAVERLEY THEATRE. No. 720 Broadway. LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Marlowe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Afternoon—IXION. Evening—FRA DIAVOLO and FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Neil Warner and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE SAVAGE, ONE OF THE BOYS, VARIETIES. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the House of Commons the Solicitor-General reported a bill to abolish University tests.

Latest advices from Constantinople inform us of a suspension of hostilities between Turkey and Persia until the arrival of the Persian Ambassador at that city.

The Danish Minister of War urges the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a number of petition, bills and resolutions. Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Private Land Claim Committee, reported adversely on the claim of WM. MCGARRAHAN, but said the Committee were unable to arrive at any decision, and must leave the matter wholly to the action of the Senate. The bill to admit, free of duty, philosophical apparatus, &c., was laid over. The President's veto of the Copper Tariff bill was read and the bill was then passed over the veto—yeas 38, nays 12. Mr. ANTHONY, from the Joint Committee on Printing, said the Committee had not decided on any action, but would leave Congress to decide between Mr. CROWELL and the Government Printing Office. After a long discussion the Committee were authorized to make a contract with Messrs. RIVES and BAILY, present publishers of the *Globe*, for reporting and printing the debates and proceedings for two years. The Army bill was taken up next and several important amendments made to it. In the evening session, Mr. WILSON, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up a number of bills which were passed. Among them was one giving $1,000 to a colored spy and scout for four years' services during the war. At 10:30 the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. JULIAN, from the Committe on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring that the lands consisting of the Fort Collins military reservation, Colorado Territory, shall be subject to the Preëmption and Homestead laws. Passed. The bill to strengthen public credit and legalize gold contracts was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. LOGAN, DELANO and BROOKS spoke in favor of, and Messrs. PRUYN and COBURN against the bill, it was passed—yeas 119, nays 61. By unanimous consent the House agreed after to-day to assemble at 11 A. M. instead of 12 M. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, which received some important amendments. On motion of Mr. BLAIR the recusant witnesses, D. W. REEVE and J. H. BELL, were discharged from custody. In the evening session, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed, and a large number of amendments offered and rejected. No action was taken on the bill, and the House, at 11:20, adjourned.

GENERAL.

The naval expedition to La Guanaja has been completely successful, destroying the rebel works by bombardment and then capturing the situation by assault. A garrison of regulars was left in the town. Captain-General DULCE addressed the non-commissioned officers of the volunteers, and urged them to maintain order and discontinue all dangerous agitation. A large number of rebel prisoners have been brought to Havana. Accounts from Santiago de Cuba state that the cholera is still raging, and the insurgents are destroying the plantations in that vicinity. Gen. FIGUERADO, of the insurgents, has issued orders to respect the property of French citizens.

It is rumored that the Post Office Department will soon place a line of postal cars on the route between New-York City and Montreal. There is considerable competition among rival railroad companies to secure the line.

In the case of Officer TYLER, of Westfield, Conn., who on Sunday evening last shot and killed WILLIAM H. BELL, the Coroner's jury find that the shooting was justifiable. It appears that three non-Union cigar-makers were in a barber shop when they were set upon and beaten by a number of cigar-makers belonging to the Union, of whom BELL was one. Officer TYLER hearing the affray came to the scene as BELL and the others were running away. He summoned them to surrender, threatening to fire upon them if they did not. BELL replied with much insolence, continuing to run, whereupon the officer fired and BELL was killed. The affray was witnessed by a number of persons, including Gen. KILPATRICK.

The Peruvian monitors sailed from Pensacola on the 15th inst., it is supposed for Peru. A number of young men from Pensacola and vicinity took service on board of them. The Cuban Government has been fearful that these monitors were designed to land a fillibustering expedition in Cuba.

The amount of the Illinois State debt paid in January, was $532,013 91. Amount called in by proclamation of Gov. PALMER, $407,000, payable in New-York on the 1st of April next. About $75,000 of the amount called in by Gov. OGLESBY'S proclamation is yet outstanding, and will be paid on demand. The amount of debt maturing this year will be $3,261,542 63. The July interest to be paid in New-York will amount to between $200,000 and $250,000.

The Democratic Convention for the Third District of Connecticut met in Norwich on Tuesday, and nominated ABIEL CONVERS, of New-Haven, for Congress. Being notified, he replied by telegraph: "I am surprised. I accept. Thank you."

CHRALES ELRICK and AUGUST SCHWEGER, while drinking together in a saloon at Hamilton, Ohio, on Sunday night, got into a quarrel about a dog, which ended in ELRICK shooting SCHWEGER, killing him instantly.

Manager SMYTHE, of the American Theatre, at Pittsburg, was severely wounded on Monday night by being shot in the thigh by the Captain of a fire company, who had been ejected from the theatre by Mr. SMYTHE'S order. ROBINSON, the assailant, immediately fled and has not been arrested.

On Sunday last a man named WILLIAM STUART was riding along the east side of the Catskill Mountains, when his horse, taking sudden fright, sheered to one side and the horse, sleigh and driver were dashed upon the rocks sixty feet below. Mr. STUART was not found till Tuesday, having remained on the rocks two days and two nights in a dying condition.

A fire was originated in a store on Lake-street, Chicago, yesterday, by the spontaneous combustion of some varnish material. The flames spread rapidly, and before they could be extinguished $40,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD delivered an able and eloquent lecture on "Phil Sheridan," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, before a large and appreciative audience, for the benefit of the charity fund of Post Rankin No. 10 of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The examination of NELSON LUCKY, the agent of BROWN & CO., bounty claim agents, for alleged fraud, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner OSBORN. After several witnesses had been examined, the further hearing of the case was adjourned for one week.

A young man named VIRGIL S. KREPPS yesterday tried to shoot Miss CASSIE KING, in the store No. 273 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, where she was employed. She, however, evaded his aim, sustaining only a slight flesh wound, and he was arrested. It seems that he was incensed because she refused to receive his addresses.

The Workingwoman's Association held a meeting last night in the Cooper Institute. Speeches were made by Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, Mrs. HALLOCK, Mrs. DR. LOZIER, Mrs. KING, Mrs. CLYMER, Miss MCKINLEY, Miss DUNNING and Dr. HALLOCK.

The printers on strike arranged yesterday to hold a meeting to-night at No. 68 East Broadway, in furtherance of their projected coöperativeassociation.

The Clothing-Cutters Union made arrangements last evening to hold a mass-meeting to-night at No. 10 Stanton-street, in order to announce that the recent strike of their craft has closed, and that their increased terms have been complied with.

Recorder HACKETT yesterday sentenced seven criminals, men, women and boys, to imprisonment for terms varying from one year to four years and six months. The charges were felonious assault, burglary and larceny.

Cotton was dull and lower yesterday. Breadstuffs were generally cheaper and not notably active. Provisions were in request; Pork and Lard advanced. Groceries salable and firm. Coal ruled much lower at the auction sale of Scranton. Freights were a shade stronger.

Gen. Grant and the Tenure of Office.

The *Tribune* asked us the following question day before yesterday:

> "Does the TIMES imagine that if Gen. GRANT were to send to the Senate on the 6th of March names for every revenue place in the country, and say he had made the removals for 'the public good,' *they would not be confirmed?*"

What we "imagine" on this subject, we endeavored to state yesterday. What Gen. GRANT thinks about it, (and that after all may be the most important,) may be gathered from the remarks made by him in a conversation with some Pennsylvania gentlemen, which we copied yesterday from a Philadelphia paper. He is there reported to have said:

> "'We all know what the Tenure-of-Office law was enacted for. It was passed to prevent an Executive from using the offices at his disposal for corrupt purposes, but from what they did in Congress yesterday, *I am disposed to think that the Senate will desire to be the judges as to what I shall do.*' Another pause. '*Well, if they do not repeal the law, I certainly cannot make any changes.* I cannot remove a man without making charges of a character which would blast his reputation, and that would not be very agreeable, you know, and the result will be that *the men who hold office now, will continue to hold them until the end of the term, no matter what my desires may be.* Of course, this will save me all this office-hunting boring."

That strikes us as reasonably explicit as to what Gen. GRANT will do, and what he will *not* do, if the Tenure-of-Office law is not repealed. "The men who hold office now, will continue to hold them until the end of my term." How does the *Tribune* relish *that* prospect? How will it affect the public interests? Will it promote the collection of the public revenue, the retrenchment of public expenses, and the payment of the public debt?

The *Tribune* should bear in mind that the President can make no removals for any such reason as it supposes him to allege. During the recess of the Senate he can make no removals at all. All he can do is to *suspend* an officer, and designate some one else to perform his duties until the next meeting of the Senate, and, within twenty days after that event, he shall "report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case; and if the Senate concur in such suspension, and advise and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the President, who may *thereupon* remove such officer, and, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, appoint another person to such office."

This is the language of the law; and it is very clear from it that the President cannot remove, or even suspend, any man from office upon any such vague and loose allegation as that he does it "for the public good." He must assign specific "reasons" and the "evidence" on which they rest, and then the Senate is to take the whole matter into consideration for the purpose of deciding whether they will allow him to make the removal or not. This certainly looks as if the Senate intended to "be judges as to what the President shall do,"—and not to allow him to make removals of any kind unless they think fit.

We are sure the *Tribune* has no desire to see Gen. GRANT thus fettered in his efforts to purify the public service. It knows too well the character of Mr. JOHNSON'S appointees to office, and the extent to which the public service has suffered from their inefficiency and corruption, to desire to see any such obstacles interposed to prevent their removal. Gen. GRANT may save himself from being bored by office-hunters, if the Senate thus insist on keeping in office to the end of his term, all the men who are found in office at its beginning. But the people did not elect him President to save him from being bored. And they will not be satisfied to see him thus thwarted in the main objects he has been chosen to accomplish.

The Attorney-General and the Revenue Frauds.

The Senate made an attempt the other day to explore the recent mysterious movements of the Attorney-General in postponing the trial of Mr. FULLERTON,—who stands indicted in this district for conspiring to defraud a revenue *officer*, under color of authority from the Government,—by calling on that officer for his correspondence on the subject of postponing the trials of persons charged with revenue *frauds*. But the Senate took very little by their motion. Mr. EVARTS replied to their resolution, and put such a construction upon it as enabled him to *evade* the *real* inquiry, and give them no information whatever upon that point.

We published this correspondence yesterday morning; and our readers will have seen from it that Mr. EVARTS does not even allude to the Fullerton case, directly or indirectly, and that he seems to be profoundly ignorant that any such case has ever occurred. But he enters into very long and very verbose explanations of the reasons why he postponed the trials of BLAISDELL, ECKEL and others from time to time, until he could do so no longer, and also why he postponed the trials of MESSMORE and others of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, until they all ran away and thus escaped trial and punishment altogether. But of the Fullerton case he seems profoundly and suspiciously oblivious.

"The proceedings in regard to which inquiry was made," says Mr. EVARTS, "were for frauds upon the internal revenue, as I then understood and still understand." The offence for which Mr. FULLERTON was indicted was not for defrauding the internal *revenue*, but for conspiring to blackmail a revenue *officer*. Technically it may possibly be deemed beyond the scope of the Senate's inquiry, and Mr. EVARTS "so understands" it, and ignores it accordingly. But it may fairly be doubted whether the Senate will be satisfied with this evasion. They certainly ought not to be. The treatment of the Fullerton case has been more extraordinary, and has attracted more public attention and excited more public comment than that of all the other cases put together. The other cases were ended and dismissed from public thought long ago. Some of the indicted parties for whom the Attorney-General's interposition was invoked, have, in spite of it, been tried, convicted, and are now paying the penalty of their crimes in the Penitentiary. Others, availing themselves of the chance thus offered, have run away and are skulking beyond the sight or knowledge of the authorities and cannot be brought to trial. Mr. FULLERTON'S trial is still suspended by order of the Attorney-General; it is thrown over for some reason or other beyond the limit of the present term of the Court; and Mr. FULLERTON is thus likely to enjoy the same impunity from any inquiry into his conduct which was secured to MESSMORE and his confederates. *The Senate and the country would like to know why.* And having failed in the effort to extract this information from the Attorney-General by their first resolution on the subject, we advise them to try the virtue of another. They may, with due care in the language of their inquiry, be more fortunate in their second attempt.

Mr. EVARTS may seem to be acting in FULLERTON'S interest in this matter by screening him from trial on the very serious offense for which he was indicted as long ago as the 23d of November. But he is really doing that gentleman, "late a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York," a most serious injury by denying him the chance to establish his innocence, for which he proclaimed his eager anxiety in his card of Nov. 24. Mr. FULLERTON has himself, we are aware, exhausted the resources of legal skill and personal importunity to secure a postponement of his trial, with the evident purpose of escaping it altogether. But, if Mr. EVARTS is a friend of his, he can scarcely aid and abet him in such an effort; for there can be but one explanation of this studied and anxious evasion of a trial, and that is the belief on his part that in no other way can he possibly escape conviction and punishment for the offence charged upon him.

We trust the Senate will immediately pass another resolution calling for the correspondence on that specific case; and if the Attorney-General does not furnish it we hope our District-Attorney will.

Women Clerks.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, is in favor of giving *all* the places in the Departments at Washington to women, and then paying them the full wages of men. "The reason," he says, "why women did not command the same salaries as men was that nearly all the departments of labor were closed to them, and they were compelled to take smaller salaries than men—such salaries as they could get." We do not see the force of Mr. SCOFIELD'S logic,—but we *do* see the folly of his plan. If the Government is a benevolent society, or a woman's rights association,—if its primary object is to afford employment to those who fail to get it elsewhere, or to establish the rights of women to special kinds of work,—his views may be sensible. But we do not so understand the functions of Government, or the duty of those who carry it on.

Economy in the public service is the pressing want of the day. If money can be saved by employing women instead of men, that is one good reason for employing them. If not, the wisdom of employing them must turn on other considerations. But if women insist on having *the same wages as men*, their chance of getting employment, either from Government or from other employers, is not brilliant. The officers of Government may give them work, at any price they may choose to ask,—for they pay it out of the purses of other people, and care little, therefore, how much they pay. But Government employ affords but a small resource to the great numbers of women who need and seek work somewhere. Unless they can open other channels, in which they may find work, this will be of little value. The general business of the world, such parts of it as are within their scope,—must be opened to them as it is to men. And the only way in which they can do this is by doing the work *better*, or by doing it for *lower wages*, than men. Either of these points of advantage will lead to their being employed in very many branches of labor which men monopolize now. But without some such superiority they cannot expect it. They must make it clearly to the pecuniary advantage of employers to give them work, or they will not get it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in the House, scorns to take low business views of this subject,—and is "ashamed" of those who do. But the great body of those who control the employment of labor will run the risks of that, and manage their business affairs to suit themselves.

Gen. Grant's Conversations.

The use which is made, especially in Pennsylvania, of Gen. GRANT'S remarks in regard to his Cabinet appointments, reported a day or two since, shows the wisdom of his early resolution on this subject, declared in his official acceptance of the Presidency, and the propriety of a strict adherence to it. Everything he *did* say on that occesion has been exaggerated and misrepresented so as best to serve the personal ends of those who profess to repeat it, and much has been added which he did *not* say, for the accomplishment of the same ends. It is quite impossible that it should be otherwise, and yet a great deal of prejudice and ill feeling is excited in this way.

The country is not impatient of Gen. GRANT'S reserve. The people are in no haste to know what he intends to do, and are quite willing to wait until he has done it, and until he sees fit to announce it to the public. They have unbounded confidence in his intentions and purposes, and are perfectly willing to leave him to work them out in his own way. It is only the politicians,—those who have personal ends to serve and who care little about the means by which they may serve them,—who are impatient in the matter, and who seize upon every word that Gen. GRANT may drop, to make such impressions on the public mind as will best suit their purposes. Gen. GRANT is under no obligation to play the game of these men, which can best be thwarted by the absolute reserve he has thus far maintained.

Starvation as a Penalty for Political Heresy.

The proposition to refuse Commissioner WELLS his salary, because some of his views on questions of political economy do not suit the majority in Congress, shows how very much below their places men in office can be. The proposal came from a high protective tariff man of Pennsylvania,—one who is himself personally interested in having his business protected against competition, and whose sole cause of quarrel with Mr. WELLS is because he does not agree with him on this point.

That Mr. MOORHEAD should have made such a proposition does not surprise us, any more than that Mr. KELLEY should have supported it: but that the House should have passed it would have surprised us, if we had not remembered that it was only the reenactment of a similar indecency recently practiced in the case of Mr. HARVEY, our Minister in Portugal. That gentleman, during the early stages of the quarrel between the President and Congress, had written a private letter to Mr. SEWARD, in which he had expressed, in perfectly courteous language, his dissent from the views of Congress and his approval of the President's action. For this he had, as a matter of course, incurred the displeasure of Congress, and as that body had no power to remove him from office, the fertile genius of Mr. THAD. STEVENS proposed to *starve* him out of it by stopping his salary, and by dint of forcible domination he procured the support of Congress in this delightful scheme. The House passed the motion, the Senate concurred, and Mr. HARVEY has received no salary to this day.

The device is one capable of indefinite application. It suggests a cheap and easy way of getting out of office any man with whom Congress don't agree, or whose personal conduct is displeasing. We don't wonder that Mr. MOORHEAD should have borrowed it, for this special occasion. He is a large and wealthy manufacturer of Pennsylvania, and like all the rest he wants to be "protected." Mr. WELLS spent last Summer in Europe, collecting facts and figures which would illustrate the *effect* of protection on manufactures, the wages of labor and the general welfare of the people; and in his report, he publishes all the information thus acquired, and draws from it the inference that the public ought not to pay too high a tax, in order to "protect" Mr. MOORHEAD and his fellows.

The inference may, or may not, be sound, and the facts from which it is drawn may, or may not, be reliable. Both these are fair points for discussion. But Mr. MOORHEAD scorns all such resorts. He has a shorter and more conclusive mode of "refuting" Mr. WELLS' arguments and disposing of his statistics. *He will stop his salary.* He will *starve* him into belief in the doctrine of protection, and at the same time punish him for having ever doubted it, and for having said things which induce other people to doubt it. And as Mr. STEVENS succeeded in at once gratifying his own resentment and in compelling Mr. HARVEY to quit Portugal and come home in a state of starved admiration at the freedom of private opinion which prevails in this country, so Mr. MOORHEAD may fairly hope to drive Mr. WELLS out of the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, which he has made respectable and influential, and compel him to brood over his doubts about protection, in solitary retirement on bread and water. And to this the House assents!

We expect to see this plan of enforcing opinions applied to all departments of the Government. Why should a President who differs from Congress be allowed a salary? Why should a heretical Congressman, (that is to say, one who does not believe whatever the majority believes,) draw pay and mileage and eat as good a dinner as one of the elect? There must be a stop put to this sort of thing. There are some score or more of members who have become infected with Mr. WELLS' notions:—why should they not share his fate? Why should Mr. ALLISON be allowed to "defend the Special Commissioner," and still continue to draw his salary? And why, above all, should Mr. PIKE, of Maine, be permitted to support President JOHNSON'S veto of the Copper Tariff bill, and still be allowed to eat and drink and pay for his dinner, like Christians and other good Protectionists?

The Darien Canal.

It is now understood that CALEB CUSHING'S Colombia Canal Treaty has been examined by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in a spirit which indicates unanimous recommendation of it to the Senate for adoption.

There never was any difference of opinion as to the commercial advantages of an artificial water communication across the Isthmus between the two great oceans; nor any doubt as to the fact that the annual tolls would promptly pay the cost of construction; nor any that this highway of the world's commerce must be built under the auspices of our Government. It has, however, been suggested that too close a connection in ownership has been given to the Colombian Government by the treaty, and too large a share in the pecuniary proceeds. On the other hand, it is clear that the concessions of Colombia demand ample remuneration; and as the entire control of the canal is vested in our Government, there can be no fear of undue interference on the part of Colombia.

We cannot doubt that the moment the Senate ratifies the treaty the enterprise will be taken up with vigor and enthusiasm. It is a marvelous, a stupendous undertaking. The route is, at shortest, thirty miles, at longest but forty; but the cloud-capped Cordilleras stretch athwart that route, and to tunnel them is the most audacious physical work that human ambition has ever attempted, and the most arduous that has ever confronted even modern engineering.

Still, the vast profits which will crown success insure success; the more especially as the difficulties, though great, are not insurmountable. It has only been needed hitherto to bring the proper forces of State-craft, of commerce, of capital, and of engineering genius into harmonious action. And this, we believe, though the great enterprise twenty times tried has as many times failed, is now on the point of accomplishment. Such, also, appears to be the general conviction, which, instead of holding to the opinion of the Albany *Argus* that this project "will be buried in the grave of other abortions," seems rather to be of the mind of the *Tribune*, that "Mr. SEWARD has achieved a great success" in these negotiations, and "has linked his name with what may prove one of the grandest physical achievements of the age."

Sales of Ships to Belligerents.

The bill declaratory of the law relating to the sale of ships to belligerents, has again come up before the Senate—in fact *two* such bills, one reported by the Committee on Commerce, and the other by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

It strikes us that this is an appropriate moment for the Senate to consider this subject, provided it has time. That body is now about to reject the *Alabama* Claims Treaty, on the ground that it does not represent sufficiently the measureless moral turpitude of Great Britain, in recognizing the Confederate States as belligerents, and in allowing them to be provided from its domains with naval material of war. Yet the same Congress has already had one proposition before it to "recognize" the Cuban insurgents as belligerents; another proposition to "protect" Cuba; another to "recognize" the Fenians; another one, which was adopted, giving sympathy or moral support to the Cretan insurgents; while, not long ago, under an enabling act of Congress, two of our iron-clads were sold by the Navy Department, through a broker, to Peru, at that time engaged in a war with Spain. Senator CHANDLER himself, who introduced the "declaratory bill" referred to, was somewhat conspicuous for his desire to "recognize King THEODORE," not long ago.

It makes a difference whose ox is gored. Money cannot settle the damages inflicted by nations which give aid and sell ships to *our* insurgents—to belligerents whom *we* are fighting. But if it comes to Cuba, Crete or Canada, to Peru, Ireland or Abyssinia, of course the case is different. Upon the whole, we think a "declaratory act" of what we *do* hold on the subject of sales of ships to belligerents, is much needed.

We hear constant calls from enthusiastic Philhellenic meetings, to "send iron-clads" to Crete; the Spanish authorities in Cuba are in just dread lest the two Peruvian monitors once intended to bombard Havana, should fulfill that intent after all; the friends of Greece in America lately gave out, with the utmost coolness, that Greece would not accept the result of the Paris Conference, but, from the proceeds of her recent $20,000,000 loan, would buy "six American ships," and that "some of our leading builders had been approached" on the subject; and still later, the *Liberté* of Paris asserted, also as a matter of course, that the President of the Cretan Provisional Government would endeavor to buy iron-clads, to carry on the revolt, repairing to the United States for that purpose.

"To the United States," of course. But is it not time for us to square our laws with our theories, our speeches with our statutes? Granted that the offence of furnishing ships to insurgents against friendly Powers is as great as we aver, let us not attempt to make our legislation a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." Or, at least, let our own practice conform to what we demand of other nations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue—A Good Start.

We learn from good authority that Gen. GRANT has notified Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, Member of Congress from Ohio, of his purpose to appoint him Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Mr. ROLLINS, who intends to resign. We congratulate the country on this selection. It is one which cannot fail to increase the efficiency, and secure the absolute integrity, of that most important branch of the public service.

Mr. DELANO was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and took a prominent part in the discussion of the various important topics that came up for its action. In the subsequent election he ran against Gen. MORGAN, who received the certificate, but was thrown out by the House on the ground that he was elected by fraudulent votes, and Mr. DELANO was admitted to his seat.

Mr. DELANO is one of the ablest and most effective debaters in the House—a man thoroughly informed on all the leading topics that demand and engage public attention, of unsuspected integrity and admirably calculated to administer with success the very important department which is thus to be placed under his charge. He has always been a thorough-going Republican, but never ultra or extreme in his party views. His moderation of action and his fairness of judgment were alleged against him, by the more zealous and unthinking members of his own party, during his Congressional canvass.

This is the first authorized announcement of Gen. GRANT'S intended appointments. It is a good beginning, and we have no doubt it will be followed by other selections equally good in themselves, and equally satisfactory to the country.

MINOR TOPICS.

These are terrible times for Gen. GRANT. The "pressure" of politicians, representing all sorts of interests, is tremendous. He would find New-York a pleasant relief from now till next Wednesday night.

We suppose we must accept as true the protest of JAY GOULD that he would not accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury; and the positive declaration of C. S. SPENCER that he has already declined the Attorney-Generalship; and the fierce asseverations of G. F. TRAIN that he has never been offered the Secretaryship of State; and the denial of H. GREELEY that he desires the Postmaster-Generalship; and the insinuation of "G. W. B." that he has the Navy Department under consideration. We are, of course, bound to take the word of any and all these parties in regard to matters of which they ought to know. But what will the country people think?

We understand that an able engineering officer, who was chief of staff of one of the prominent Generals of the rebel army of the Southern Confederacy, left this country for Cuba some time ago, to take a leading position in the command of the Cuban revolutionary forces. There are reports from the South that many of the old rebel officers are eager to find their way to Cuba.

A bill has passed the Senate to establish as a post route the *proposed* bridge between New-York and Brooklyn. No provision, however, was made for the postal service upon it. How mails can be carried on a *proposed* bridge we do not exactly understand, nor are we aware what rates per mile, or per day, the proposed owners of the proposed railroad, which is to cross it, will feel at liberty to charge. Probably it is intended that the contract for the proposed service shall be made, and payments under it commence at once. In that way the *cost* of the bridge may be met without calling on stockholders for any money. But will it not be quite time to declare the bridge a post route when it is built? A bridge which is only *proposed*, strikes us as rather an unsubstantial post route.

We suppose the very unfriendly action of Congress toward Mr. WELLS, the Commissioner of Revenue, has been intended mainly to destroy the prospect he was supposed to have of being appointed as Secretary of the Treasury in Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet. The very great knowledge he has shown himself possessed of, in regard to questions of revenue and finance, and the marked ability he has displayed in his own Department, were widely recognized as qualifications that indicated him for the Treasury; and the extensive use that has been made of his name in that connection was regarded as strengthening the chances of his appointment. But the feeling displayed in the House in regard to the printing of his report, and the action that was taken on Tuesday in striking out the appropriation for his salary and the expenses of his office, (thereby abolishing it,) show very clearly that Congress does not intend that President GRANT shall be allowed the liberty of appointing him to a place in the Cabinet. Mr. WELLS' terrible display of facts against high tariffs and close monopolies is the sole ground of opposition to his appointment to office.

The organ of female suffrage—the *Revolution*—is in favor of women riding velocipedes, "as the velocipede can be ridden at first in no other possible way than *astride*, and fashion-worshiping ladies will easily overcome all delicate scruples about the manner of riding." A great many efforts are made nowadays to get ladies to overcome all delicate scruples. But, after the loss of delicacy—*what?*

If those individuals in Washington, calling themselves "prominent friends of Gen. GRANT," who propose to erect, on the southern portion of the Treasury Department, an equestrian statue of the General, which has been modeled by a Boston artist, built of cannon captured by GRANT, with a granite pedestal, and costing $35,000 life size, $50,000 heroic, or $75,000 colossal, desire to pay for it out of their own pockets, there will be no objection to its erection. But we fear that if the project is to be at the cost of the Government, it can't pass Congress. If passed now, President JOHNSON would veto it, and if passed at the next session of Congress, President GRANT would certainly veto it. He would oppose the granting of money for the purpose, and he would oppose the granting of cannon for the purpose. As long as Gen. GRANT lives, he will be his own best statue.

The Chinese inhabitants of California are almost wholly of one sex; and as there are no surplus women of any race or kind on the Pacific coast, the Chinese have repeatedly attempted to bring from their own country a supply of the female sex. But this has always been resisted by the American people of California on the ground that these women were prostitutes. The Chinese, however, insist that the Americans have no right to pass judgment of this sort, and allege that the females whom they wish to bring over are fair specimens of their countrywomen, and possessed of quite as good morals as ordinarily prevail among the sex in China. The quarrel has reached its climax within the last day or two, when a ship-load of Chinese women arrived at San Francisco; and as the local authorities refused them permission to land, the Chinese took measures to secure them by force. It is hard on John Chinaman; but, hard though it be, we must express our sympathy with the determination of the people of California to keep out the countless swarms of Chinese women, possessed of Chinese morals, who are ready to come over to the Pacific coast.

If the corrupt officers who have been plundering the revenue continue to be kept in office after the beginning of the next Administration, the people will know that the Senate is to blame, and that upon the Senate will devolve the responsibility for all the ruinous corruption. It is the Senate which refuses to give GRANT the power to remove imbecile and corrupt officeholders, and which keeps upon the statute book a law that must embarrass all his efforts to purify the public service. GRANT himself says:

> "If they do not repeal the law, I certainly cannot make any changes. I cannot remove a man without making charges of a character which would blast his reputation, and that would not be very agreeable, you know, and the result will be that the men who hold office now will continue to hold them until the end of the term, no matter what my desires may be."

The Senate has taken upon itself a terrible responsibility for corruption.

It seems that the Spanish Government is not satisfied with the conduct of Captain-General DULCE in Cuba; and it is announced from Madrid that he has been superseded by Gen. DE RODA. DULCE'S policy has been changeable during the brief period of his command. When he reached Cuba, he found that the rebellion had broken out against the severely repressive measures of the old Bourbon *régime*, and therefore he felt himself justified in attempting Liberal measures, similar to those which had been established in Spain itself by the Revolutionary Government. He announced reforms of all kinds, freedom of the Press, and amnesty to rebels. But after this policy had been tried for two months, and its failure was evident, he again resolved to adopt measures of severity, which are at present being enforced. He will now hear that he is to be superseded, just as he has given assurances of his success to the Spanish Government. When Gen. DE RODA assumes command, we shall doubtless see a hot and sanguinary campaign against the rebellion.

We think that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, of Washington, is a very able man; but he is at present "pressed" for the Treasury Department, the War Department and the Attorney-Generalship, and we cannot suppose that any man is possessed of such an amount of genius as to make him equally fit for all three. He is almost certain to be left out in the cold altogether if his friends continue to mismanage his interests in this way.

Alta Vela has been kicked out of the Senate, as it ought to have been. It has been a corrupt job from the beginning; and its nature was not improved by the attempt that was made to use it as a force in impeachment. Probably Judge BLACK is not now very proud of the bouquet de guano that Alta Vela has left around his name.

Don DOMINGO SARMIENTO has already realized for his Argentine Republic—covering nearly six times as much ground as all our ten Eastern States put together—some advantage from the war with Paraguay. He is assuming the Chaco region, a march country of pampas and prairies lying on the confines of Bolivia and Paraguay, and long disputed by the latter, and at the same time putting steamers on the Vermejo River, which, running through the above region, falls into the Paraguay. These will ply between the head waters of the Vermejo and Buenos Ayres. The Don goes to the Paraguay, which is his natural frontier, and makes a natural use of it; without waiting for the diplomatists to settle the general difficulty. He was probably afraid he should have to wait too long for anything like settlement in that part of the world.

Don HENRY of Bourbon and the Duke of MONTPENSIER have been assuming the attitudes of "the lion and the unicorn," in traditional story who are always "fighting for the crown," and the Don says he would cheerfully confront his enemy *in cuerpo*, if he came across him. But as that is out of the question, he goes at him with a pen, and warns him that if he comes on his (Don HENRY'S) ground of Spain, he shall meet the fate of MAXIMILIAN. This is also a truculent hint to all Savoyards and Braganzas within hearing. Don HENRY further declares that the foreigners who would help MONTPENSIER are the very conspirators who would depose NAPOLEON III.—a politic suggestion meant, of course, to conciliate the Emperor in some degree. But the Don's chance in the competition is a weak one—and MONTPENSIER'S is weaker still.

The Japanese are imitating the Chinese in a very notable way. They are turning their backs upon the Powers of the Old Continent and taking up with the Americans in preference to the rest of mankind. The Mikado's Government has very wisely employed Lieut. GRINNELL, late of our navy, as Chief of the Marine Department of Japan, and made Gen. FRANK Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army. These appointments are much more significant than that of PO-TAJEN BURLINGAME as Ambassador to the outsiders; and the policy that prompts them all, in that coincident way, will probably have a very decided effect on the future fortunes of those two old monarchies. In this case, also, "a new world has come very effectively into existence, to redress the balance of the old;" but in a way GEORGE CANNING never dreamed of, and would not very much like if he were living now.

What has come over the cats and dogs? They are all sick in Belgium, as the newspapers tell us, while great numbers of the latter go mad in this country—especially on Long Island. Some persons argue that the evil of a mad dog's bite is mainly in the imagination, acting on the nerves. But bitten persons will forget a bite for weeks before the crisis. The dog-poison is a deadly reality which cannot be explained away; though when weak it may be counteracted by a healthy system. Its virulence is, no doubt, proportionate to the condition of the suffering animals so ignorantly or savagely treated for the most part. Dogs should be banished from cities, like their betters, the pigs. Or, Congress should tax them, like other useless luxuries, and then set Mr. WEBSTER at the owners.

P. T. Barnum on Temperance.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM lectured on temperance yesterday evening at Olivet Chapel, before the Manhattan Sons of Temperance. Speaking of the effect of habits of sobriety, Mr. BARNUM said, "Two men will start together in life, the one keeping his head cool with water the other muddling his with liquor. At the end of ten years the former will have achieved success, the latter will be dropping into a drunkard's grave; but just before he drops you'll here him say ''stonishing what difference 'er is in life! That feller started same 's I did an' everything he touched turned to gol', and everything I touched turned to ashes—'stonishing what a difference 'er is in life!'"

Printers' Strike.

The journeyman book and job printers now on strike held their usual daily meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 68 East Broadway. No communication was received from employers, and matters between them and their journeymen remain in *statu quo*. It was announced that a meeting would take place to-night in Botanic Hall to discuss the coöperative question, and receive subscriptions for the proposed Coöperative Printing Association. Eleven thousand dollars have been already subscribed in shares of $10 each toward the $20,000 required.

Clothing Cutters' Strike.

The clothing cutters on strike held their regular evening meeting last night at No. 10 Stanton-street. It was announced that a mass meeting would be held to-night to give notice that the strike was now ended, all the shops in which cutters had struck having acceded to the improved terms of $24 a week, except WM. C. BROWNING & Co. The sixteen men on strike in that firm have been offered employment elsewhere.

Workingwomen's Association.

The Workingwomen's Association held their regular meeting last night at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, Mrs. Dr. LOZIER being in the chair. Dr. HALLOCK made an effective speech upon health, Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE delivered a very entertaining address, and a debate followed upon business points, which was sustained by Mrs. Dr. Hallock, Mrs. King, Mrs. Clymer, Miss McKinley and Miss Dunning. Mrs. CLYMER made her *début* as a speaker with excellent effect.

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

The Naval Expedition to La Guanaja Completely Successful.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The naval expedition to La Guanaja was completely successful. The fortifications erected there by the insurgents were first bombarded by the fleet. Troops were then landed, and the works were carried by assault. The rebels withdrew and retreated into the country. A permanent garrison of regulars was left in the town.

On Sunday two battalions of troops marched from La Guanaja to the relief of Puerto Principe.

Captain-General DULCE yesterday addressed the sergeants and corporals of the volunteer forces, exhorting them to maintain order and obedience, and discountenance all dangerous agitation.

A large number of rebel prisoners have been brought to this city, and more are expected.

The sugar manufacturers demand relief from the burdens of taxation and protection for their products, which they complain have decreased one-third.

The *Prensa* advocates the reëstablishment of export duties.

The steamer *Eagle* arrived this morning from New-York.

The volunteer Sergeants had an audience with Captain-General DULCE to-day. They stated that they misunderstood that portion of the proclamation which provides for pardons in some cases after the expiration of the time of amnesty. The Captain-General made an explanation, with which they expressed themselves satisfied and retired.

A meeting of military officers was held at the Captain-General's palace to-day.

Commandant KISSELL, a Cuban, of the Sixth Battalion of Volunteers, has been suspended.

A transport arrived from Spain to-day with 600 Chasseurs.

The *Voice of Cuba* (newspaper) calls attention to the law which makes foreigners who have resided five years in Cuba subjects of Spain, and says they must submit to this condition or leave the island.

The Spanish gunboats took La Guanaja on the 17th inst., and the place is now occupied by a small garrison.

An expedition left La Guanaja for Puerto Principe. A determined fight is anticipated on the road.

A party of twelve persons who landed on the Cuban coast from Rosario, have been taken prisoners. One of them was a Mexican.

Advices from Santiago are to the 19th inst. Cane grinding has commenced on ten out of eighty plantations in that jurisdiction.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

The Suspension of Hostilities Between Turkey and Persia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Hostilities between Persia and Turkey have been suspended until the arrival of the Persian Ambassador, who is now on his way to this city.

DENMARK.

The Sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States Urged.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Gov. RAASLOEFF, Minister of War, and formerly Ambassador of Denmark at Washington, urges the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Bill to Abolish University Tests in the British Parliament.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons last evening Solicitor-General COLERIDGE introduced a bill to abolish University tests.

The Proceedings of the Tennessee River Convention at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Tennessee River Convention, comprising delegates from Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania, met at 10 o'clock. Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, as temporary Chairman, spoke a short time, calling the attention of the Convention to the vast importance of the object for which they had met, and gave some information about the work already done on the river, showing the efforts that had been made from time to time to improve navigation. Temporary Secretaries were appointed from the seven States represented. On motion of Mr. KIRBY, of Tennessee, a Committee of Two from each State on permanent organization, was appointed. Messrs. WILDER and RATHBURN were chosen on the part of Tennessee. On a call of States, 176 delegates reported present. While the Committee on Organization was out, Mr. GAGE, Engineer of the Tennessee Improvement, addressed the Convention, reciting facts and figures regarding the river improvement.

The Committee on Organization reported as permanent officers: Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, President; Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN and DIVINE, Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. KIRBY and KENDRICK, Secretaries.

On taking the chair, Gov. BULLOCK acknowledged the honor conferred upon him. A Committee of Three from each State on resolutions was appointed.

A letter was read from Gov. BROWNLOW opposing the objects of the Convention, and promising to use his best efforts to secure a sufficient appropriation for the completion of the proposed improvements.

Proceedings of the Tennessee River Convention at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The Convention assembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Committee on Resolutions reported through Col. GASKELL, of Georgia, reciting the feasibility of the proposed improvement of the Tennessee River at a moderate cost, as demonstrated by the reports of Gens. HUMPHREYS, WEITZEL, and other United States engineer officers, and showed that its opening to navigation is demanded by large mercantile and popular meetings in various parts of the country, and call the attention of Congress to the importance of the work to be done, and resolve that a committee of three be appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject. After offering the report, Mr. GASKELL dwelt at some length on the importance to the State of Georgia of opening the river. The report was adopted.

Messrs. GAW, FARROW and PATTON were designated as the Committee to memorialize Congress.

Gen. WELLER addressed the Convention, relating his successful experience in manufacturing iron from raw ore and raw coal in Roane County, Tennessee. By unanimous consent, Gen. WELLER was added to the Committee to memorialize Congress.

An Executive Committee was appointed to conduct the business of the Convention during the recess.

Messrs. HURLBURT and GASKELL, of Georgia, and PATTON and O'NEIL, of Alabama, were added to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

Destructive Fires at Chicago and Alton —Three Men Frozen Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

This morning a fire occurred in Nos. 135 and 137 Lake-street, a four-story building. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion in the varnish room of H. N. PARSONS. His loss is about $12,000. HOLLISTER & PHELPS, carpet manufacturers, lost $10,000. The stores of SEMPSEMAN & Co. and STANTON & Co. were greatly damaged by water. The total loss is estimated at $40,000.

The tobacco factory of J. W. WRAY & Co., and the wholesale liquor store of S. R. HOWARD, in Alton, Ill., were destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, $30,000; insured for $17,750.

A woman named WELCH fatally shot a man named JOHN DEVINS in Alton, Ill., on Monday night, while he was attempting to outrage her person.

On Saturday night two brothers named LUTEN and a man named DIBBLE started to walk across the prairie from Carroll Station, Iowa. This morning the elder LUTEN and DIBBLE were found frozen and dead, and young LUTEN so badly frozen that his feet and hands will have to be amputated.

In the State Legislature, Mr. FULLER'S Railroad Restriction bill is yet before the Judiciary Committee, and its passage is not expected.

The Woman Difficulty Between the Whites and Chinese in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

About 400 Chinese women arrived by the steamship *China*. They were taken from the ship under a guard of the Police to places designated by the head men. An effort was made to seize some of them, and some of the rival parties were wounded. The Police prevented a general fight. Great excitement exists in the Chinese quarters of the city, and several arrests have been made.

The Sub-Treasurer has issued proposals for the sale of $1,000,000 in gold, which has elicited four bids for from $17,000 to $100,000 each, at 76.33½c. to 78.50c. The current rate of greenbacks is only 76c. The Sub-Treasurer has declined to receive any of the bids. The intention to offer the gold was known before that officer received his instructions, and greenbacks went up at once.

The large distillery owned by Gen. NAGLEE, at San Jose, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is about $100,000, including a large stock of native brandy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The mail steamer *China*, which arrived today, brings Shanghae commercial advices to Jan. 30. Exchange on London—Bank bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 11¼d.; on Paris, 6 months, 747½ francs; Bombay, 3 days' sight, 298½ taels; Calcutta, same; Hong Kong, 25¾ per cent. discount. Bullion—Pekin gold bars, 172.50 taels; silver bars, 111.70 per 100 taels, Canton weight; Mexican dollars, 71.40. American drills are in little demand at 430@445 per piece. Sales of 2,600 pieces sheetings nominally at 4 taels per piece. Jeans in light demand at 375@380. The stock of sheetings comprise 30,700 pieces. Cloths in moderate demand at 160@180 for 7 lbs. Woolen goods quiet and prices low. Coals have declined, and the demand is small. The cargo of the *Young Bengal*, lately arrived, 1,581 tons, sold at $11 50 per ton from the ship. Freights—There is some improvement for the coast and for New-York. The *Lady Queen's Own* and *Ainala* are engaged at £1 per load for London.

The ship *Corsica* has sailed with a full cargo, and the *Dundanald* is laid on at £2 10s. to load teas. The *Carnavanchire* is engaged on private terms. There is a fair inquiry for black teas. The settlements since Jan. 17 have been 8,000 chests, and prices have been maintained; re-shipments, 2,500 chests. The stock is 5,600 chests. There is but little coming forward.

The settlements and re-shipments of green teas have been 62,800 chests—a falling off. The supply is small, and prices are maintained. The quotations are 40 to 46 for fine to finest. Holders of medium are disposed to realize on their stocks and offer 70,000 half chests.

The following cargoes have sailed for the United States: Dec. 12, *Velocity*, for Boston, 18,000, 8, 5, 17; *Sir William Wallace*, for New-York, 1,185.36; same date, Panama Mail Steamship Company line, for New-York, 6,006; Dec. 27, *Dalhousie*, for Cork, 1,097.95; Jan. 1, *Ela Reckmers*, 1,228,398.

The business in silks for the month has been moderate for common and re-ruled; the latter at a decline, and the former maintaining last quotations—some classes being held for extreme prices. The settlements to date are 43,000 bales China for reshipment; Japan, 13,000 bales. The classes number 3,590 to 600. No 2, Hawing taels, 520 to 525; No. 1 Kaeshing taels, 510 to 530.

Two Fires in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

A fire, at 9 o'clock this morning, gutted the first floor of store No. 5, T Wharf, occupied by W. H. KIMBALL, for the sale of kerosene oil. There were forty barrels of oil in store, which were nearly all destroyed.

Later in the evening a fire broke out in the millinery store of P. W. CONNESS, No. 145 Court-street, which was entirely destroyed. Mr. CONNESS' loss is estimated at $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,000 in the Security Company, of New-York. The upper stories of No. 143, adjoining, were peopled by a colony of dressmakers, whose danger for a time was imminent.

Three of the ladies were finally rescued from a third story window.

Departure of Gen. Sherman from St. Louis for Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Gen. SHERMAN and his Military Secretary, Col. DAYTON, left this afternoon for Washington.

Gen. SHERIDAN was expected here in time to accompany them, but has been delayed.

It is thought Gen. SHERIDAN will be assigned to the command of this Military Division when Gen. SHERMAN assumes the duties of Chief at Washington.

Twenty packages of books, printed in England, were seized here a few days since for non-payment of duty. They were valued at $4,800.

Twenty-five barrels of distilled spirits, from CHERFEILD & Co., New-York, were seized to-day for non-payment of taxes.

The Skating Match for the Championship at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

FRANK SWIFT, of New-York City, and E. T. GOODRICH, of Chicago, will skate here on Saturday evening for the championship of America and a diamond medal. The weather is intensely cold, and the ice in the rink in splendid condition. Delegations from all parts of the country will be present. SWIFT and GOODRICH arrived to-day, attended by numerous friends, and exhibited on velocipedes on the ice to-night.

The Snow-Storm in Canada—Railroad Trains Detained.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Travel on the railroads east and west is still very much obstructed on account of the snow on the track. No trains have arrived or left to-day. The storm ceased last night, but another is imminent.

The storm was very severe at Pembroke, and in the lumbering regions on the Ottawa River and its tributaries. It is thought that the lumber operations for the Winter will be completely checked.

A Complaint Against American Fishing Vessels in the Bay of Fundy.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Numerous complaints have been made of the encroachments of the American fishing vessels in the Bay of Fundy, where as many as fifty or sixty are engaged in herring fishing.

Accounts from Deer Island state that the harbors are crowded so full of American vessels and nets that the Canadian fishermen can hardly get their nets down in their own grounds.

A Large Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

G. W. CROUCH & Co.'s sawmill, on the island between the river and canal, on South St. Paul-street, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $25,000, on which there is $10,000 insurance.

The Louisiana One Per Cent. Tax.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Chief Justice LUDELING, of the Supreme Court, to day delivered an opinion reversing the decision of the Seventh District Court, that one per cent. tax is unconstitutional, and dissolving the injunctions against the collection of the tax.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Giles County, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Four hundred militia have been sent to Giles County, where martial law has been declared. This is the county in which the Ku-klux originated.

An Important Lawsuit in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

A suit has been instituted by Capt. BENJ. JOHNSON, of St. Louis, against FRAZER TITUS, JOHN WICKS and others, for the recovery of $413,000 in gold seized by them as a Vigilance Committee in 1867, and also $10,000 damages.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24.—The Coroner's jury in the case of WM. H. BELL, shot in Southwick on Sunday last by Officer TYLER, returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." The cigar manufacturers of this town refuse longer to make any exceptions in favor of "Union" men, and the latter are leaving the shops in large numbers.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Feb. 24.—JAMES MCWILLIAMS, a respectable farmer, residing at Bullville, Orange County, committed suicide on Saturday by hanging himself in his wagon-house. He had exhibited traces of insanity. He leaves a wife and two children.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24.—The bill for the promotion of medical sciences legalizing the study of anatomy, by allowing physicians to legitimately obtain subjects for dissection, was passed in the Senate to-day by a vote of 14 to 10.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24.—HENNESSY and SCOTT, convicted of burglary in Woburn, Mass., have been sentenced, the former to ten and the latter to nine years in the State Prison.

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—The pigeon shooting match between PAYNE, of Boston, and WARREN, of this city, to-day, for $250 aside, fifty birds each, resulted in favor of the former; score, 44 to 35.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24.—LOT HAMLIN, aged 86 years, one of the first settlers and for many years a prominent business man, died this evening. He served in the war of 1812.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 29.—The residence of D. W. BUCKMINS, in Keene, N. H., was badly damaged by fire Sunday noon, caused by a defective chimney. The loss on the house and furniture is $3,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24.—ANDREW TYLER, a colored painter, was arrested to-day, charged with the murder of his wife, who died this morning. It appears TYLER had ravished his step-daughter, and his wife was cognisant of the fact. Her death was caused by poison.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 24.—Mr. KIMBALL BATES, of Webster, committed suicide by shooting himself this afternoon. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a family.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool Feb. 10 and Queenstown Feb. 11, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *Main*.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON arrived in Glasgow Feb. 9. On Feb. 10 he met the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, who presented him with an address which expressed their sense of the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the United States, their appreciation of his exertions toward the solution of existing differences, and a hope that at no distant day the United States would recognize the benefits of free trade. Mr. JOHNSON, in reply, said the object of his recent exertions had been to bring about a settlement of differences equally honorable to both nations. This, he believed, had been accomplished by his having been met in a corresponding spirit by the Foreign Secretaries. With regard to free trade, he remarked that when the United States were brought to see that it gave this country an advantage over them, they would not be slow to adopt it. In the afternoon Mr. JOHNSON was presented in the City Hall with an address referring in complimentary terms to his diplomatic services. In reply he said he came from the beginning of his mission availed himself of every suitable occasion to cultivate the friendship of Her Majesty's subjects, and to remind them of the duty of entertaining friendly feelings for the United States. In the evening he was presented with an address as a guest, at a meeting, held in the City Hall, and presided over by Mr. DALGLISH. In reply to the address, Mr. JOHNSON said that his Government always favored cheaper oceanic postage, and a few days since had instructed him to use his best efforts to get the British Government to adopt lower rates.

M. DE MOUSTIER'S funeral took place on Feb. 9 in the Church of St. Clotilde. The interior of the edifice was hung with black drapery, displaying the arms of the MOUSTIER family. In the centre, and facing the principal altar, stood the catafalque, surrounded by a canopy, and at its base stood four statues, surrounded by lights. The religious service was performed by the Curé of St. Clotilde, and the hymns chanted by the choir alternated with military music. The Emperor was represented by one of his chamberlains, and the funeral honors were paid by a regiment of the line, M. DE MOUSTIER having been a Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The whole of the diplomatic body, a deputation of the Senators, many members of the Legislative Chamber, the Council of State, and others were present. The chief mourners were the brother-in-law and the nephew of the deceased Minister.

THE WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana Saturday, Dec. 20, arrived at this port at a late hour last night. Purser CROCHERON has our thanks for the usual courtesies.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

General Review of the Military and Political Situation—Progress of the Revolution—Recovery of the Lost Cable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

The alarm of last week in regard to the near proximity and dangerous demonstrations of the insurgents in the district around about Havana, and between Remedios, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos and Gilines, seems in a great measure to have died away, and confidence to be restored; that the most important part of the Island, the sugar district, has not yet been secured to the rebels. The different accounts now received of affairs from the places where the insurgents have been or are said to be, are of a less alarming character, and tend to show that the Spaniards are gaining ground and are unalterable in the determination to put down this rebellion. The self-satisfied content now visible in the pages of the leading Spanish journals, presents an amusing contrast to the alarm shown by their articles of a week ago, when the reports of thousands of insurgents congregated at Villa Clara demanding autonomy, and of risings everywhere, frightened them so that they fairly shrieked for more men, more money, to put down this revolution. But the recent arrivals of troops from the mother country, and the fact that more are expected, and all before the 20th, the day to which many eyes are anxiously turned, as then the "forty days' grace" are up, and the encouraging news received from the different columns in the field, while the scarcity of further exciting news from the insurrectionary forces, and the recent proclamations of Gens. DULCE and ROBERTS, all tend to animate the Spanish mind in the belief that the revolution is on its last legs. It seems that Gen. DULCE has shown a disposition in his recent orders to throw a sop to the cerebus which represents the Spanish interests, and consequently a change of feeling is perceptible. The annulled liberty of the Press has prevented any further side attacks upon the acts of the Spaniards, which fretted and worried them for the month during which that liberty was enjoced, and the return to the ancient order of things seems to give them general satisfaction. But notwithstanding this apparent change among the rulers of the island, the natives have not a whit abated the fears of fearful and sanguinary scenes again occurring in Havana. As many as can, leave for the United States, making arrangements to take away as much money as possible.

THE SITUATION.

The present situation of affairs, without giving any lengthy details, may be comprised in the following: Notwithstanding that the important districts of Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo are supposed to be fully protected by the Spanish troops, occasional bands of insurgents make raids through their lines, burning and destroying plantations, and skirmishing. The main body of the insurgents appear to have retired from the extensive district between Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo, for the columns under command of Cols. QUIROS and VELASCO are reported to have marched from the first place to Jiguani and Bayamo without having met the enemy. It is asserted through different channels that AQUILERA and CESPEDES, with the greater part of their followers, have fallen back upon the Holquin District, encamping on the extensive farms between Nuevitas and Gibara, and that the principal object of this movement is to withdraw as much as possible from any encounter with VALMARSEDA'S forces, and to open communications with the insurgents of the Puerto Principe district, as also that the said farms were well stocked with herds of cattle, and are in a line of the coast. Among the different leaders of the Puerto insurgents, it is said there is not the best accord with the plans of AGUELERA and CESPEDES, nor a disposition to obey their orders. QUESADA is supposed to be the only one who is willing to be guided by the Dictator-General, and all the other chiefs feel important enough to act on their own account, and without submitting to the orders of the Dictator. The last direct news from Puerto Principe is only to the 22d January, and affairs were then in the same state as before, save a growing scarcity and want of the necessaries of life. The city is garrisoned by 3,000 men, troops and volunteers, and no attempt had been lately made against it by the enemy. From Moron, Remedios and Sancti Spiritus, no further disturbances have been reported, except that a small band which rose in the town of Banao, in the last-named district, repented and took refuge in the amnesty. Private letters from Cienfuegos state that on the 18th inst. the insurgents tore up the railroad between that city and Villa Elara, to a great extent, between Palmira and Sas Cruces, near the estates called "Honniguero" and "Flora," and cut off all communications between the two places. The trains now can only go as far as Palmira, a few miles from Cienfuegos. Considerable excitement exists in the city, and defences and barricades are being erected in the outskirts, and all are on the *qui vive*. It is feared that communication with Havana is now only limited to the *Batabario* steamer. The insurgents are active, and showing themselves in numerous parties in different quarters. A few days since one party of them captured a small steamer which was used to ply on the Damuji River, and several of the lighters used to bring the produce from the sugar plantations, lining both sides of the river, to town, have also been captured by them. Communication by rail with Sagua, and through St. Domingo with Havana, is now entirely cut off. The supply of water from the Damuji to Cienfuego was feared would also be cut off by the insurgents. No reliable accounts have either been received from the troops which left Cienfuegos a short time since, in the direction of Manicaragua and Villa Clara. As far as known, the sugar estates have yet suffered no injury, save those which have been visited been visited by roving bands of insurgents have been despoiled of arms, provisions and all the live stock, particularly horses. The insurrection in the western part of the island is supposed to be confined between the hills of Manicaragua and the Zapata Swamp. This swamp is situated on the south side, directly in the rear of the important line of railroad between Colon, Matanzas and Yumes, connecting with Havana, and is intersected by numerous paths and bridle roads, by which the insurgents can readily evade the vigilence of the troops sent to operate against them. It seems to be their intention to congregate in a large number in that vicinity and make an attempt against Yumes, the important half-way tation between Havana and Matanzas, and expect to meet with aid from that district, as signs of discontent have already been shown there.

THE SECOND CUBAN CABLE RECOVERED.

When the *Narva* laid the second cable last year, she met with the misfortune of being carried away with the strong current, and as a natural consequence paid out too much cable and unable to reach shore. The Company then made immediately the necessary preparations to grapple for the lost cable, under the able superintendence of Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, so well and famously known as the Chief Engineer and leading spirit of the Atlantic and many other submarine cables, the President of the Company Gen. W. F. SMITH (Baldy) lending his personal aid until success crowned their efforts. The Company chartered the paddle-wheel steamer *New-England*, 430 tons, formerly a mail steamer running as a mail boat between Dublin and Holyhead—afterward used as a blockade-runner and captured, then turned into a United States gunboat, afterward sold by Government, and purchased by the Fenian brotherhood in New-York. Cash being short she was sold and then chartered by her present owners to the Telegraph Co. She left New-York on the 21st of December last, after fitting at the Novelty Works, where the machinery for picking up the cable was made, under the personal supervision of Sir CHARLES BRIGHT. The telegraph cable (sixteen miles, including one mile of heavy shore end,) was made at the Silvertown Cable Works, at North Woolwich, near London. The grappling rope, 3,500 fathoms on board, is composed of sixteen steel wires (in bundle of four wires, each wire being coered with Manilla hemp. The weight in air 1½ tons per 1,000 fathoms and breaking strain 12½ tons. The rope is joined up in lengths of 200 fathoms, with shackles and swivels between each rope. In grappling at the bottom about twenty fathoms of chain are attached, with the grapnel at the end. The machinery on board is very similar to that used on board the *Great Eastern* in picking up and laying the Atlantic Cable.

The Cable was finally fished up on the evening of the 15th inst.; the ship lay to the Cable all night, and started running into shore at daylight on the next morning, the shore-end being landed at Cojimar, three and one-half miles east of Havana, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th, with the assistance of the tugboats. The depth of water was 815 fathoms; the strong current offered the chief obstacle, and the irregularity of the bottom and unfavorable weather delayed the completion of the work for several weeks. The combination of circumstances made the success unparalleled in submarine telegraphy—in fact, except the Atlantic Cable of 1865, which was fished up the following year, the depth is greater than any other achievement of the kind. In the case of the Atlantic Cable, there was no current and a smooth bottom. The cable having been laid last year, when picked up was the same as when made, the deposit from infusoriac was no sufficient to be perceptible. The grapnel with which the cable was picked up is the same which brought up the Atlantic Cable. The insulation is perfect, and presents some curious features, showing the progress made in the manufacture of cables, and manner of laying them. The insulation of the Persian Gulf cable is 450,000,000 units per knot; that of the Atlantic cable about 850,000,000 units, the first Cuban cable about 1,200,000,000, whilst the second cable shows the unprecedented quantity of 1,570,000,000 units, per knot, or about twice as much as the Atlantic Cable. Sir CHARLES BRIGHT and Gen. SMITH leave here to-morrow for New-York. QUASIMODO.

ALBANY

The Canal Contract System—Savings Banks—Steam Railroad for New-York—The Gas Companies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1869.

The Senate was occupied in Committee of the Whole, Senator HALE in the chair, to-day, in discussing the bill of Mr. STAMFORD for abolishing the canal contract system, and substituting therefor a modification of the old system of Superintendent and Commissioners. Mr. STAMFORD urged the passage of the bill and showed the increased cost of canal repairs since the contract system went into operation. The Committee reported progress, and the discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

IMPORTANT TO SAVINGS BANKS.

Senator PALMER introduced a bill to-day entitled "An act to regulate and restrict the organization of savings banks." It provides that hereafter a notice of intention to apply for a charter shall be inserted in at least one paper in the town or city where the bank is to be located, and a certificate shall be filed with the Superintendent of the Bank Department, sixty days before the organization of the Legislature. The Superintendent is required to report to the Legislature, within fifteen days after its organization, what notices of charters have been filed in his office. This bill is designed to prevent the Legislature from granting charters to irresponsible parties, and also the location of a bank where there are too many already.

STEAM RAILROAD FOR NEW-YORK.

The Assembly Railroad Committee to-day reported favorably a bill authorizing the New-York Railroad Company to construct an underground and elevated railway to be run by steam in New-York City from the Battery to and across Harlem River. The route of the proposed road is parallel with Broadway on the west side to Canal-street; thence through Greene to Bleecker, across Sixth-avenue and west of the avenue to Fortieth-street; thence west of Seventh and Eighth avenues to Sixty-fourth-street; thence west of Ninth-avenue to High Bridge. It is the same bill with modifications that has been before previous Legislatures, and is generally known as Swain's bill. Instead of a three-tier road as provided in previous bills, the present bill proposes a two-tier road—one underground for freight and the other elevated for passengers. The Company are to purchase the right of way, which will be through blocks of buildings, not interfering with streets except to cross them. The amendments made to the bill by the Committee require the Company to secure a *bona fide* subscription to the capital stock to the extent of $5,000,000, ten per cent. of which is to be paid in and deposited in a trust company as a preliminary to any work done under the charter.

GAS COMPANY DEPOSITS.

A resolution was adopted requiring the several gas companies of New-York and Brooklyn to report to the Assembly, within ten days, the total amount of moneys held by them as deposits from the consumers of gas.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Woman's rights have found a champion in Mr. NATCHMAN, Democrat, of New-York, who offered a resolution (laid over under the rule) directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this State providing that no person shall be denied the right of suffrage on account of sex.

ANOTHER VETO.

Veto No. 3 was sent in by the Governor at the session last evening and laid on the table for future action. The grounds of the veto are the same as the other two—the impolicy of special legislation to accomplish objects that can be attained by general laws. The effect of these successive vetoes of the Governor will be to cause committees to scrutinize more closely the bills before them, and where the object to be gained is provided for by general laws, to reject them.

The Assembly transacted little business to-day beyond the third reading of bills, none of which were of general interest.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH and Gen. SIGEL were admitted to the privilege of the floor to-day, and were present during a part of the session. S.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

At the special session of the Assembly this evening, the bill raising a tax of $650,000 for the extension of the Chenango Canal was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

The proposed modification of the Metropolitan Excise law was discussed before the Committee on Internal Affairs this afternoon, Gen. SIGEL, Mr. PLUNKETT, Mr. NATCHMAN and Mr. OLLIN-DORFER advocating, and Rev. Mr. TAYLOR opposing amendments. The amendments asked for by the Germans are to allow liquor saloons to open on Sundays after 2 P. M., to keep open on week days till 1 A. M., and to stop arbitrary arrests by the Police for violations of the law. Some modifications will doubtless be made in the law, but the Sunday prohibitory clause is not likely to be changed. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

BILLS REPORTED.

Providing compensation for the Supervisors of Oneida County. Amending the charter of the village of Herkimer. Amending the charter of the village of Gouverneur. Amending the act relative to the village of Piermont.

Amending the charter of Union Springs.

Fixing the salaries of Assessors and Overseers of the Poor of Utica.

Incorporating the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York City.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, the time within which railroad companies are required to report as to the issue of stocks and bonds, is extended twenty days.

Mr. TWEED called up the resolution for an adjournment from Saturday, Feb. 27, to March 8 at 7:30 P. M. The bill was amended so as to read Feb. 26, and was then passed by a vote of 13 to 6.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BANKS—Amending the Revised Statutes relating to proof and recording conveyances of real estate.

By Mr. NICHOLS—Amending the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Providing for keeping books of general indices by County Clerks.

By Mr. NICHOLS—Amending the act simplifying and abridging practice and proceedings in Courts of this State.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Baptist Home of Brooklyn.

Relating to the conveyance of property by Free Masons. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH and Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

On motion of Mr. H. RAY, it was resolved that the Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company be increased to five, with power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, the several gas companies of New-York and Brooklyn are directed to inform the House, within ten days, of the total amount of moneys now held by them as deposits from consumers of gas.

Mr. JACOBS called up his resolution to amend the rules, and offered a substitute, that no other bill shall be ordered to a third reading until concurred in in Committee of the Whole; nor shall it be in order to refer any bill to a select committee to report complete without unanimous consent, or to a standing committee to report complete without a vote of two-thirds of the members present. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED.

Authorizing the construction of certain railroads in New-York and across Harlem River.

Authorizing the Brooklyn Transit Company to construct and operate certain railroads by steam to the Counties of Kings and Queens.

Authorizing certain towns in Jefferson County to aid in the construction of the Carthage, Watertown and Sackett's Harbor Railroad.

A general law relative to the drainage of swamp lands.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Town Boards of Monroe County to pay rewards for the apprehension of criminals.

For the erection and maintenance of watering troughs in public highways.

Authorizing the village of Canandaigua to pay for the completion of the canal at the foot of Canandaigua Lake.

Providing for the construction of an iron bridge over the canal in Baldwinsville.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BEMIS—To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the right of personal property in certain cases.

By Mr. MOSELY—Authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to open and improve Twenty-fifth-street.

By Mr. JACOBS—Closing part of Dougal-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. HODGES—Consolidating the French Bethlehem and Pilgrim Baptists' Church of New-York City into the Second German Baptist Church. Also, for the construction of a sewer in Central, Johnson and Knickerbocker avenues, Brooklyn.

By Mr. DAVIS—Authorizing the construction of railroads in the City of New-York, and to raise the necessary means therefor.

By Mr. MILLER—Incorporating the Veteran Corps Washington Greys Cavalry. Also, providing for the purchase of Junction Canal for the State. Also, for the better protection of illegitimate children. (It allows a child to bring action against the putative father for suitable education, and a share of the property, not exceeding one-half, which would be inherited by a legitimate child; also, can assume the name of the father; also, regulating the adoption of children.)

By Mr. HUSTED—To amend chapter 339, laws of 1860. Also, chartering the Irving Literary Association of the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. HODGES—Amending the Metropolitan Excise law.

Mr. JACOBS introduced a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to use their efforts to secure the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. Debate arising, it went over under the rule.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the charter of the village of Mohawk.

Amending the act opening Lafayette-square, Brooklyn, passed 1867.

Amending the charter of the Public Exchange.

Providing means for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

The Assembly adjourned.

Sensible Railroad Legislation.

From the Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869.

The Railroad Committee of the Assembly have agreed to report favorably Gen. SWAIN'S Two-tier Railroad bill; but they have incorporated in its proceedings certain principles which, if they form the basis of a law, will prevent any persons from getting a railroad charter merely to sell it or to use it as a real estate speculation. These provisions require that *the public shall have the privilege of subscribing to all the stock*; but that $5,000,000 of it must be subscribed, ten per cent. of which must be paid in by Jan. 1, 1870, before the company can commence to build the road.

Mr. J. BANCROFT DAVIS, of the Railroad Committee, has drawn up a bill to present to the Assembly, in which the principle is recognized that, as the people of the State grant these railroad franchises, they should directly reap the benefit. He proposes to create a Commission, consisting of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, ALEX. H. DIVEN, ELLIOT F. SHEPPARD, and others not yet named, together with the Mayor, State Engineer and the President of the Croton Board, as *ex officio* members. Every two years two must retire, and their places are to be supplied by the Legislature. They will have authority to survey and lay out a plan for a railroad, either underground or elevated, as they may deem proper, and file the same in the County Clerk's office and that of the Secretary of State. Said railroad must cross the Harlem River, and be established on a route that will most benefit the people of the City. The Commission shall also make a statement of the cost of the property to be taken for the use of the road, and the cost of building it, and the question is then to be submitted to the people next Fall, at the general election, whether or not the Commissioners shall issue mortgage bonds running eighteen years, principal and interest payable in coin, interest at six per cent., and also convertible at the end of the time into scrip paying six per cent. currency, to the total amount of the cost of the road. If the people shall decide in the affirmative, the Commission is then to go on and build the road. All moneys realized from the road over the actual expenses of running it is to go into the Treasury of the State, to pay the interest on the bonds and help extinguish the State debt. After that is paid, one-half of the net earnings is to go into the State Treasury, and the other half into the Treasury of the City. Prominent capitalists do not hesitate to state that the road will be a profitable one, and that the State had better reap the benefits than private speculators, and that if the subject is properly presented next Fall, the people will vote that the investment proposed will be a profitable one for the State Treasury.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

VERDI evidently is not the fashionable color this season. "Ernani," as a rule, draws a good house, but last night it failed. The attendance was poor. Perhaps it was of respectable parents. Of the opera there is little to be said. The regular pieces were *encored*, and the finale to the third act had to be repeated. Mme. STATES sang superbly, as she always can do when the opportunity for voice is presented to her. Signor ANTONUCCI was admirable and impassive as *Don Silvio*. The *Ernani* of Signor BONITI was a respectable performance, but lacked force—which is the quality most needed in the *rôle*. He sang, however, with great discretion, and with an intelligence and effect which compensates for lack of power. The new baritone, Signor REINA, has a powerful baritone voice, which possesses, perhaps, unknown sources of delight. The gentleman was timid last evening, and deflected from correct intonation languidly but steadily. In the finale to the third act he was heard to the best advantage, and displayed qualities which we think may give him a good if not prominent position before the public. The orchestra and chorus were good.

On Friday night "La Favorita," with LAGRANGE, will be given for the only time. On Monday Miss KELLOGG commences her farewell performances.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the basement of No. 66 Broad-street, occupied by SMITH, WHITE & WOOD, dealers in stoves and tinware. Loss on stock $500; insured in the Niagara. The flames originated by a pot of roofing paint boiling over. A slight fire occurred also in HAWLEY & SMITH'S lamp shade

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NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	113⅜	114	5-20 Coupon, 67.	111	111⅛
Coupon, 1881......	113⅞	114	5-20 Coupon,'68.	111	111⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862..	110⅞	111⅛	10-40 Regist'd..	103⅜	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	114⅜	114⅝	10-40 Coupon...	109⅛	109⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	111⅜	111¾	Gold..........	132⅜	132⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65..	112⅝	112¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101⅜	101⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110½	110⅝			

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Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 380, 496, 35, 348, 82, 579, 228, 424, 410, 252, 191, 85, 560, 165, 328, 196, 551, 355, 295, 446, 18, 416 and 14, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest hereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 9, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE CIRculating notes of the National Bank of the Metropolis, of Washington, D. C., will be redeemed at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the First National Bank, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., NO. 326 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI BONDS WANTED

At a premium over market rates. Issue of 1852 to Pacific Railroad.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, No. 184 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Deposits made now will draw interest from March 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. SIX PER CENT. on all sums. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from MARCH 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000, ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from the 1st of March. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 12, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 47.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Macon and Western Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road since Dec. 1, 1868, of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after March 15, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 25 to March 15, 1869.

Dividend payable to shareholders registered in the New-York Agency at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. MILO S. FREEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOtice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, 20th inst., 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company, of Allegheny County, Maryland, have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 10th day of March next, at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 27th February to the morning of 11th March.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THE

ENTIRE BLOCK OF GROUND

LYING BETWEEN THE

GRAND BOULEVARD,

AND

10th-avenue, 86th and 87th streets,

AT AUCTION.

BEING PART OF THE ADAMS ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, AT THE

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y.

28 VALUABLE LOTS,

COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BOULEVARD, 10TH-AVENUE, 86TH AND 87TH STREETS, TO BE SOLD IN SEPARATE PARCELS.

Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired by the purchaser.

Maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WEST AND JAY STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of the executor of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady:

WEST, JAY AND CAROLINE STS.—The valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 197 West-st., southeast corner of Jay-st., running through to Caroline-st., being 29.2 feet front and rear, by 78 feet on Jay-st. and 77.8 feet south side. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession May 1, 1869.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 7TH-AV. AND EAST 30TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

7TH-AV.—The four-story and basement brown-stone store and dwelling, 17x40 feet, No. 397 7th-av., east side, between 34th and 35th sts.

EAST 30TH-ST.—The first-class four-story, basement and sub-cellar high-stoop house and lot, No. 336 East 30th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d avs.; house 22.6 x50 feet, with party-walls; in fair order and contains every convenience; lot 22.6x98.9 feet. Possession of both May 1, 1869.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY at auction ever offered, in the lower end of Westchester County, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, March 2. If not all sold, balance will be closed out March 3.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE CITY LOTS AND SIX FINE RESIDENCES.

(The property of Henry P. Degraaf.)

This property lays on Broadway, formerly known as Boston Road, opposite 1st-st., Morrisania, and directly opposite 160th-st., on New-York Island, and twenty minutes from 42d-st. by Harlem Railroad.

Harlem and Morrisania horse-cars pass the grounds every seven minutes, connecting with the Third-avenue Railroad and steamboat for Peck-slip. Also within seven minutes from Melrose and Morrisania Depot.

One fine stone dwelling, 26 rooms, 16 City lots, all modern improvements, high ground, splendid shade; the building would cost $50,000 to build; a fine place for a Summer or Winter Hotel.

One large dwelling, filled in with brick, 16 rooms, fine new barn; grapes and fruit in great abundance, and directly facing Westray-place; 9 City lots, all modern improvements.

One new tower house, Mansard roof, 16 rooms, all modern improvements, 3 City lots, splendid view.

One gothic house, 13 rooms, modern improvements, barn; 3 City lots; splendid view.

Also, two dwellings, built together with party wall: the two 10 rooms each, and two City lots to each building.

Also, a small house on 2 City lots.

The above property is located on high ground, with a view of the Palisades, Central Park and the Sound. The proposed new Central Boulevard, from the Harlem River to Jerome Park, when built, will connect with the Boston Road at this point, and pass directly in front of this property. Boston Road or Broadway is laid with Belgian pavement up to 150th-st., and arrangements are made to lay it to 165th-st. The streets are finely graded and walked around the property. Broadway, and a part of Wall-st. and 2d-place, are curbed, guttered and flagged. Street lamps are erected throughout the village.

This property is very easy of access, lays high, has a commanding view, and is very healthy, and has the general reputation of being the finest property in the town. All the improvements on the property are first-class.

Terms—10 per cent. cash and auctioneer's fee on day of sale; 20 per cent. on or before the 1st day of April, and mortgage at three years for balance, at the office of J. B. MARVIN, *Post* Building, corner Liberty and Nassau sts.

P. S.—Attention is called to the remarks of A. J. Green, Central Park Commissioner, in the *World* of Feb. 13, and *Times* of Feb. 15. Maps can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

The stone house, with 450 feet on Boston Road, and 586 feet on Cliff-st., can be purchased in one plot previous to sale.

A party at the Tower House on 2d-place to show the property.

DAN. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY SALE.—BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, (by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant Navy-Yard, New-York,)

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

A large quantity of

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For full particulars call at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for catalogues. The goods can be seen at any time previous to sale by applying to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE

AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER

WILL SELL ON

MONDAY, MARCH 15,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND

CONTAINING ABOUT

181 LOTS,

ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

The demand for semi-rural residences must be considered not only a prominent characteristic of the present activity in real estate, but is also evidence that the increasing population of the City of New-York will make its suburbs indispensable auxiliaries. It is not doubted that part of Westchester County, embraced by the contemplated sale, will become a part of the great and growing City of New-York.

The great feature of Westchester County at present, in this connection, viewed from a City standpoint, is the

Central-avenue,

which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery.

It commences on the northerly side of Harlem River, directly opposite the termination of the 7th-av. Grand Boulevard and 155th-st., and is connected with this City by the Central bridge, which spans the river at that point. The Commissioners of Central Park, when this tract shall be placed under their control, will lay out several streets and avenues, and connect them by bridges with the boulevards on New-York side.

The probable consolidation of this part of Westchester County with New-York City, the popularity of Central-av. as a drive, the proximity of the Harlem and 3d-av. cars, and the proposed underground railroad, make it at once desirable for building purposes or for investment. The location of this property is superb, and a fine view of Central-av. is presented from all points. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

MONDAY, MARCH 1,

At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

will be sold under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., Referee.

No. 100 Mott-st., east side, between Canal and Hester sts.—The valuable lot of land, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

ALSO, No. 102—The valuable lot of land adjoining the above, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

DELANCEY-ST.—No. 116, commencing at the corner of Essex-st., the lot of land, with the five-story brick building and store.

ALSO, No. 118 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building with store.

ALSO, No. 120 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building.

ESSEX-ST.—No. 98½, adjoining the Delancey-st. property, on the rear of lot, the three-story and brick basement building.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 100, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 102, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 104, adjoining the above, with two-story brick dwelling with attic and basement.

SECOND-AV.—Commencing at the southwest corner of 13th-st., the valuable lots of land known as Nos. 201, 199 and 197, each with four-story brick dwellings and basements.

ALSO, 109TH-ST.—Four lots of land north side 109th-st., distant 300 feet east from 11th-av.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS. THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 9th and 10th avs., 63d and 64th sts., and only 800 feet distant from the CENTRAL PARK, Will be sold at auction, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., under the direction of MESSRS. LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN.

This property, most eligibly located, and on high ground, will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, which said restrictions will also cover the block north of it, thus securing this property for first-class improvements.

TERMS UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.:

10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 6th May; balance, 70 per cent., may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Parties taking title before 6th May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th May.

PRINTED ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The sellers pledge themselves that the sale of this property shall be

OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT,

and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 21ST-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Schureman Halsted, deceased,

THE PLOT OF LAND,

together with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. The building covers the lot, and was erected by the late owner in the most substantial manner for business purposes, with girders and iron columns. It is now fitted as a hotel, with the modern improvements and conveniences, but can at small expense be converted into stores, for which purpose it was erected. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Arnold & Constable's new store, of that of Lord & Taylor, the Fifth-avenue, St. Germain, St. James and Albemarle Hotels, Hoffman and Coleman Houses. Lot 48.2 feet on Broadway, 46 feet on the rear, 82 feet on 21st-st., and 96.6 feet on the southerly line.

EAST 21ST-ST.—The plot of land situate on the south side of East 21st-st., adjoining the last described property, on the rear, being 46 feet in width by 92 feet in depth. The stables on the lot are not sold with the property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORE PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE, NASSAU, HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

By order of John G. Merrell, Esq., Executor.

MAIDEN-LANE—Store and lot No. 30, near Nassau-st.

NASSAU-ST.—Store and lot No. 53, near Maiden-lane.

HUDSON-ST.—House and lot No. 110, near Franklin-st.

GREENWICH-ST.—House and lot No. 105, between Rector and Thames sts.

Map at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE MARBLE-FRONT STORE AND LOT NO. 626 BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of William Falconer, deceased:

BROADWAY.—The lot of land, together with the three-story marble-front store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., and known as No. 626. The basement and first story are the full depth of the lot; the second story about 90 feet, and the third story from 40 to 50 feet deep; lot 25x103 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER HOBOKEN-ST., COLLINS HOTEL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins Hotel," opposite the Albany steamboat landing, 44x80 feet. Possession May 1, 1869.

Maps at office of auctioneers, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7 o'clock, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a select and choice collection of miscellaneous literature, best editions of standard works—many in fine bindings. Also a valuable assortment of LAW BOOKS. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:

28	Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394	Solid Shot, (round.)
2,829	Stands of Grape and Canister.
3,827	Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, &c.
3,127	U. S. Rifles, Cal. .54 and .58, repaired, rusty, &c.
4,377	Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319	Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, &c.
3,130	U. S. Muskets, Cal. .69, rusty, &c.
2,279	Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired and rusty.
4,000	Sets of Infantry Accoutrements, (old.)
33,182	Pounds of Cannon, Musket and Rifle Powder.
190,000	Pistol Cartridges, (Lefaucheux & Wesson's.)
1,300,000	Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282	Musket Bayonets.
130,000	Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, &c.
A lot of Packing Boxes, &c.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale. Terms, Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, Feb. 16, 1869.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES E. SHOPP, bankrupt.—BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 287 7th-av., in the City of New-York: Lot canned fruits, one clock, beam scales, weights, hooks, bells, saws, choppers, knives, baskets, brass scales, wagon, harness, horse, cart, &c., property of said bankrupt. By order of EDWARD O. HAZARD, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 233 West 54th-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; dining table and chairs, crockery, glassware, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., genteel household furniture, bedding, glassware, pianos, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also office desks, tables, &c., at 12 o'clock, by order of trustees; eleven parlor suites, new and second hand, &c.

W. H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LAURENS-ST. AT AUCTION.—W. H. VAN WYCK will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, premises No. 42 Laurens-st., with brick and frame buildings thereon. Lot 25x100. Particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 229 Broadway.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves; also one soda-water fountain—cost $250.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. BRODERICK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 25, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRIS ROTHSTEIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 25, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL LEVY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 25, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM H. GOOTMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 25, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FULLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin Franklin Fuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and toher claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f11-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR W. DESPARD and GEORGE C. WOOD, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Arthur W. Despard, of the village of Edgewater, Richmond County, and George C. Wood, of Brooklyn, Kings County, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D., 1869.

RICHARD J. DODGE, Assignee,

f25-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PIERRE GIRAUD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Pierre Giraud, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated New-York City, 16th February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

f25-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELLIS D. LAZELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ellis D. Lazell, of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of October, A. D. 1868

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f25-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, involuntary bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of The People's Mail Steamship Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt creditors, petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1869.

GUSTAVUS A. BRETT, Assignee,

f25-1aw3wTh* No. 43 South-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES McPYKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James McPyke, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 16th February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

f25-1aw3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE S. WILCOX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore S. Wilcox, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1869.

FRANCIS M. WILCOX, Assignee,

f11-1aw3wTh* No. 60 Dey-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BARNES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William J. Barnes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of Febuary, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f11-1aw3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT S. SCHUYLER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert S. Schuyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f11-1aw3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS M. GREENE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elias M. Greene, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f18-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

JOSIAH D. RICHARDS, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALONZO DUTCH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES S. UTLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN M. FREEBORN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT B. HANCOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RAPHAEL SPRINGER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Raphael Springer, resident in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 2 P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

f18-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON ZEMANSKY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Solomon Zemansky, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f18-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIAMAN ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Siaman Abrahams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1869.

f18-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THEODORE T. EDGERTON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theodore T. Edgerton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

HORATIO F. AVERILL, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 169 Broadway, N. Y. f18 1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, s.s.—At Newark, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HIRAM L. VAN GIESON and WILLIAM M. VAN GIESON, of the township of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee,

f25-1aw3wTh No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of February, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Israel M. Rosenberg, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

HORACE BEDELL, No. 21 Maiden-lane, City of New-York.

f11-1aw3wTh*

NO. 2,088.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel G. Adams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869.

THEODORUS McLEOD, Assignee,

f18-1aw3wTh No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY.—A GREAT reduction this week only; penmanship and bookkeeping; time unlimited; $30, reduced from $60; private instruction given; full success guaranteed to all, old and young. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, The reputed Penman of America.

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Inspection solicited.

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A GREAT REDUCTION, THIS WEEK only; Full Commercial Course, time unlimited, $30, reduced from $60. Private instruction in penmanship at all hours, day and evening. Pupils may enter THIS WEEK at half prices. College, No. 42 East 14th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY IN REDUCED CIRcumstances desires a situation in New-York as a companion to a lady, or as a matron at a church institution. Address E. S., 123d-st., Harlem, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT CO., Greenpoint, L. I. Office No. 120 Chambers-st., N. Y. SCREW BOLTS. FORGED NUTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; two years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's. For further particulars inquire at No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; or would do chamberwork and sewing; is capable of taking either capacity; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has no objections to go to the country; has five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person as seamstress or lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; would like to go in the country, or would travel with a family; City recommendations. Can be seen until suited at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant women, one as good cook anp baker, the other as competent waitress and chambermaid; understand their business fully; have good references. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family or gentlemen; all plain and small cloths 75 cents per dozen; will go out by the day. Call on Mrs. McCANN, No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 401 West 25th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; is well recommended. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of the dining-room and silver; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 42 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation as professed cook in a private family; can give the best City references; has no objection to going to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, and is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of City reference of three years and a half from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; understands all kinds of English cooking; is a first-class baker; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 148 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a few engagements by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and cutting, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Mrs. YEMES, No. 423 West 41st-st., Room No. 26.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT laundress, who does French fluting, clear starching and all kinds of ladies' fineries, a situation; is a good chambermaid; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SEAMSTRESS, who works on two machines, a situation; would have no objection to assist with chamberwork or to take care of children. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman a situation as nurse and do plain sewing, or to assist with chamberwork; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—FOR A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; she is an excellent cook; meats, game, pastry, bone, lard, creams, jellies; very respectable; has three years' City reference; will go to the country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH three years' reference, middle-aged, a situation in the City; makes excellent bread, pastries, soups and jellies; can wash in a private family or small boarding-house; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CHAMBERmaid and nurse, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; wages $11. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City references; three years in her last place. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 354 West 25th-st., Room No. 4; good recommendations if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as seamstress and dressmaker; can sew neatly by hand and on Grover & Baker's machine; can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 342 West 18th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF experience, a position as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid lady; would go as monthly nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 222 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; two years in last place; good City reference; no objection to country. Call for two days at No. 166 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or the care of children and plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 8 West 19th-st., present employment.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, well accomplished in all its branches, a few more engagements by the day. Apply at No. 204 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as a thorough cook; has no objections to the country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 205 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 265 1st-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishwoman as first-class cook; excellent baker; no washing done; reference A1. No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, who is willing to assist with the washing, a situation; is a superior bread maker and pastry cook. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by an American Protestant; can operate on the sewing-machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork. Can be seen at 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid in a Protestant family. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 25 Washington-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO ALL kinds of family sewing and operate, and care growing children; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good references: no objection to the country. No. 159 West 19th-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as a good plain cook; also to do the housework of a small family; good references. Call at No. 514 East 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as seamstress; has no objections to mind a grown child or wait on a lady; best of reference given. Call at No. 219 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, TO DO washing at her own house; can do French fluting. Call or address No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' maid; understands dressing hair and sewing; no objection to travel; good reference. Call at No. 320 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SETTLED woman as seamstress; no objection to attend to grown children; understands invalid nursing thoroughly. Call at New-York Hotel, Room No. 189.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and assist in washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 4 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. CALL at No. 40 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, A place in a private family. Call or address No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or laundress. Apply at No. 26 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as first-class laundress; best of reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, the washing of a few gentlemen. Call at No. 217 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 245 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-av., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A THOROUGH, COMPETENT WOman desires a situation in a public institution; has had considerable experience; can give the highest testimonials. Address ASSISTANT MATRON, No. 817 North 8th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS COLored servants will be immediately supplied at SIMMS' Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook; highly recommended. Call No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, employment by the day or week; can cut and make children's clothes; altering and repairing; terms moderate. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 149 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who is thoroughly conversant with the management and treatment of horses, harness and carriages, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; can come well recommended, with City and country references. Call on or address COACHMAN, private stable No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an Englishman, without incumbrance; perfectly understands the management of green-houses, graperies, (hot and cold,) flower and kitchen garden, having 22 years' experience; unexceptionable character. Address J. W. S., seed store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for number cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, washers and ironers, housework-ers; also young girls and those lately landed, City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a Frenchman; best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, M. G., care of H. Graple, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can come highly recommended from his present employer. Apply or address private stable, No. 35 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man, thoroughly competent; will be generally useful; can produce best City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, speaking English and French, (married man, one child;) experienced in all branches of horticulture. Address CHARLES DIEFENBACH, No. 105 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, 55 years of age, a situation as coachman; he fully understands his business in every respect; can give good reference or security as to honesty and sobriety. Address C. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACtical gardener, married, no family; understands green-houses, forcing peaches, grapes and all other garden business. Address L. Z., No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st., New-York. Can show good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references. Apply for two days to E. M., at Brewster & Baldwin's, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; man as gardener, and understands the management of a farm; wife as cook and to assist with washing; also understands the care of milk and butter. Address H., gardener, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener and coachman; understands the care of a small place; has good City reference. Address R. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who has had long experience in England, and considerable in America; reference first rate. Address M. N., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young married man, who understands his business and is willing to please. Address M. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER-man; has first-class reference for sobriety, honesty and quietness. Address, for three days, M. N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by an Englishman, single, with two years' good reference from last place. Call at No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in shoe store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class single man, who understands his business perfectly. Address MAURICE, at seed store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, (German, married, without children.) Address H. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man with the best City reference. Apply at No. 5 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER, A SITuation in a private family; he can give City references. Apply for ten days at No. 183 3d-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—AN AMERICAN, married, wishes a situation as gardener; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; raised from farm up; best of reference. Address H. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR English Protestant woman, to take charge of a child and sew and make herself generally useful in a small family; no one need apply except with unexceptionable references as to faithfulness and honesty. Apply at No. 22 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

PRINTERS.—COPIES OF THE NEW SCALE of prices adopted by the employers, (in many respects more liberal than the "Union" scale,) can be obtained at No. 174 Fulton-st. Good compositors (not members of any combination) may hear of good situations by applying to JOHN F. BALDWIN, as above.

WANTED—AN EXPERT ADVERTISING canvasser for a first-class medium. Remunerative employment guaranteed to a gentleman who can furnish unexceptionable references as to habits and ability. Address, with references, X. Y. Z., Box No. 839 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE, FIRST-class ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, American, English, Irish, Scotch, German. Situations ready, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN or German woman to do plain cooking; one who is neat, cleanly and honest can find a good home and kind treatment, with liberal wages. Address A. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, stating where they can be seen.

PRINTERS.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE good compositors on good work; prices according to the Employers' scale; also, a proof-reader; must be a practical printer. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings.

WANTED—AT NO. 45 MONTAGUE-ST., corner of Hicks, Brooklyn, an English or Scotch woman as good cook and to assist in the laundry. Apply, with City references, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN as farmer and the wife as first-class cook; 25 miles from the City. Address, with references, wages expected, &c., Box No. 4,865 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO IS A good vegetable and flower gardener. Address, naming references and wages, WANTED, Post Office Box No. 780.

LECTURES FOR CHARITIES.—Wanted, an agent, a gentleman of integrity, who thoroughly understands his business. Address, stating terms, with references, LECTURE, Station L.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK IN A retail hardware and house-furnishing goods store. Address, stating references and expectations, &c., A. X., Station D.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AND TO ASSIST in washing and ironing; good reference required. Apply at No. 10 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMstress, (Protestant,) with City reference. At No. 141 West 43d-st.

EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE Agents wanted. Address COMPANY, Box No. 694 New-York Post Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE COUTURIERE SACHANT LES modes desire se placer au mois. No. 486 2d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward. MANUFACTURED BY THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and Marble Mantels. Rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 75 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 664 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES.—Latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 32 1st-av., near Houston. Mantels put up in the country.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE.....DAUBE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, April 3

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SAMARIA	Mar. 3	CHINA	Mar. 24
AUSTRALSIAN	Mar. 10	CUBA	Mar. 31
RUSSIA	Mar. 17	SCOTIA	April 7

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO	Feb. 25	TRIPOLI	Mar. 11
TARIFA	Mar. 4	PALMYRA	Mar. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
INDIANA.....Feb. 27 | BRITANNIA.....Mar. 20
CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27
IOWA.....Mar. 13 | EUROPA.....April 3
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $166.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
COLORADO.....March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA.....March 31, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, FORBES,
Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax.)
.....Wednesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	115	To London	42 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer. }	45	St. John's N. F., by } Branch Steamer. }	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARY LOUE QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. WEST.
Steamer leaving March 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 5 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer OCEAN QUEEN received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, 27th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. LOW, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Feb. 28
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE.....Mar. 11
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHELPS.....March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN.....March 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
Capt. ELLIS,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER.SATURDAY, Feb. 27
CORTES, NELSON.....SATURDAY, March 6
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 96 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent,
No. 77 William-st.
The sidewheel Steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GROWING SUBURB—FORTY MINutes from foot of Chambers-st., eleven trains daily each way, commutation fare only 7 cents—is RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., first station on Erie Railway; choice building plots, close to the depot, are offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,
In the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y. The farm and premises formerly owned by Walter Fickett, deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, on the 26 day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon. The premises consist of about 200 acres of land, lying on the Hudson River, and within less than one mile from the Staatsburg Depot on the Hudson River Railroad. The title is indisputable, and the sale is made by the executrix to close the estate.
For information, inquire of the subscriber, at the residence of James W. Colwell, 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, N. Y., or of H. M. TAYLOR, Esq., at his office in Poughkeepsie.
Mrs. D. M. FICKETT, Executrix, &c.
JAN. 16, 1869.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A spacious and elegant brick residence, admirably calculated for a large family, situated within eight minutes of Brick Church Station, and sixty-five minutes from Broadway or Christopher-st., New-York. The house building is 45 feet square, the L 22x70 feet, with piazzas on all sides—two full stories with excellent sleeping rooms above the second story; dry and well-lighted basements under the whole house; heated by both steam pipes and hot air; has hot and cold water throughout the house; has three bath-rooms, two kitchens and a laundry; a good stable, with ample yards for cows and poultry; never-failing spring of the purest water, from which the house and premises are supplied. The grounds consist of about 24 acres. The house is situated on high ground, and commands a fine view of surrounding country and New-York City. The grounds are all under-drained, and in good state of cultivation, with a large garden, well stocked with fruit, &c. There is a large pond of pure spring water, from which an ample supply of ice can be gathered yearly. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars inquire of WATSON MATTHEWS,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Jamaica, L. I., and one hour's ride by railroad and 34th-st. ferry, James-slip, Rosevelt-st., or South ferry, via Brooklyn; sixty building lots or complete order; fifty acres fine land cleared out, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, grapes, peaches, strawberries; a fine lawn, shrubbery, garden, greenhouse, and plants; house after the Grecian order, forty feet square, wide hall through the centre, twelve rooms, high ceilings, piazza front, with six large columns, fine water under cover; stable for three horses, and carriage-house; hay enough on hand to winter a dozen cows. Price, $15,000 if sold soon; can remain on mortgage; if not sold will be rented, furnished also, with use of farming and garden tools, &c., to a small family, for $125 per month; a part of the rent will be taken out for board of gentleman and wife, if agreeable to both parties. No more healthy location on Long Island; three railroads available; fare 13 cents. Apply on the premises, half a mile from railroad station, Jamaica, L. I., or at office of Old Turnpike road, south; or at No. 20 Cooper Union, New-York. R. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late E. Boomen Graves, containing 50 acres and upward, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion house, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house and ice-house, filled, and all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and grounds are in excellent order. In addition to the former access to and from the place, a new road, passing under a railroad bridge, has been lately made, thus obviating the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale or rent near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTIES ON LONG Island, less than 45 minutes from this City, of 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 and 35 acres each, having splendid shore and water fronts, with most extensive and unequaled water views; very near railroad station and steamboat; houses modern, with every convenience; billiard-room, ice-house, ice-house, the stables, carriage-houses, barn, and with great abundance of fruit, large and small; everything in the most thorough and perfect condition, requiring no outlay nor expenditure whatever, and for the prices below their actual value. Call on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, between 11 and 1 o'clock. E. A. LAWRENCE,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing all the modern improvements, situated one mile from Harlem Bridge, in a private park, on the Boulevard, suitable for a large family or a ladies' boarding school; one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on Westchester County. House and grounds, covering one acre, have just been put in first-class order, at a large expense; stables, coach and out-houses, hennery, &c., first-class. Lowest price, $20,000. Apply to C. E. MALLESON, No. 63 South-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, on the banks of the Hudson, 4 miles above Rhinebeck Staton, one of the most desirable residences in the county, stone mansion, 16 rooms, grape-house, green-house, &c., commanding an extensive view of the river for miles. 300 acres and extensive stables and barns, 4 tenant-houses, &c. If not sold before the 1st of May the house, furnished, with adjacent grounds, will be let for the season. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST VARIETY OF REAL estate held by any proprietor or agent in Westchester County; residences in and near Mt. Vernon, from $3,000 to $30,000; choice building lands from one lot to twenty-five acres; three years' lease of house, barn and acre of land. Inquire of JNO. STEVENS, Mt. Vernon, near depot, or of J. O. STEVENS, No. 45 William-st., New-York.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., RAILROAD.—For large beautiful residence, moderate improvements, coach-house and stable, fine grounds, fruit, shade, &c., for sale cheap. Others at Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, Northern New-Jersey Railroad, and the Hudson. All sizes and prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NORWALK, CONN.—FOR SALE—A DESirable residence on the principal avenue, (near the palatial residence of Le Grand Lockwood, Esq.;) contains 12 rooms; gas and water in house; good barn, garden; choice fruits; horse can pass the door, connecting with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; two hours from City Hall; lot 148x265. G. W. WEEKS, No. 479 Broome-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence containing thirteen large rooms; city water in and gas throughout; with more than three acres of land; less than three minutes' walk from the Erie Depot in Paterson, N. J.; with or without furniture; possession given when required. Address Box No. 238, Post Office, Paterson, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACHLEY & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—Farm of 104 acres in Westfield, Staten Island, with water communication direct from the farm to the City; land in high state of cultivation; well located; an admirable grass farm. Permits of
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—Hotel for sale, furnished or unfurnished. This is a good stand, and is doing a paying business. It is offered in consequence of the death of the proprietor. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of SIMEON SIMMONS, Executor, No. 8 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT and delightful places to be found between New-York and New-Haven. Fine house and outbuildings, and about twenty acres on high ground. Location at Norwalk, Conn. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson, at New-Hamburg, delightfully located; commodious dwelling, necessary outbuildings and 46 acres of land; abundance of fruit, in great variety; price $25,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—EIGHTEEN LOTS in one plot on the Boston road, between the Harlem Bridge and 5th-st., Morrisania, by GEORGE CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2 Vesey-st.

A DAIRY FARM FOR SALE OR EXchange, one of the best in the State. With splendid buildings, fine orchards, &c., complete. Will take boots, shoes, dry goods, groceries, or real estate in or near New-York. Address D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—FOR SALE, LARCH TON, the elegant country seat of Mr. J. A. Sweetzer, with 85 acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SING SING.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT country seat of Mrs. Robert Pattison, with six acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT NORTH NEWBURGH—FOR SALE, the elegant country seat of Mr. Henry Ball, with all the modern conveniences, and twenty acres of land. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FREE RIDES! FREE RIDES!
Over the Brooklyn railroads to all who will make a particular examination of the 250 splendid lots in the DURYEA FARM at East New-York, to be sold absolutely at auction without regard to limit or price by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, March 1, at the Exchange. Such an opportunity to purchase has not been afforded before—it may not occur again. A person will be on the ground daily to show the property. Maps and tickets are now ready at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR. Cuyler's Church, on the hill, in South Oxford-st., a beautiful three-story house and lot, with French roof, containing all the modern improvements, and built by day's work in the best manner of Gothic design, with fine dining-room on the parlor floor; has just been repaired and decorated in elegant style, without regard to cost, at an expense of nearly $4,000, and is in perfect order; the location is unsurpassed, and street paved with Belgian pavement; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Terms liberal. For permits and particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THREE FIVE-story brown-stone houses, all modern improvements, in Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, in the centre of the City. This beautiful park contains 30 acres of high land, laid out and ornamented by the Prospect Park Commissioners and under their control. This location cannot be surpassed by any in New-York. House 22x45, lot 100 feet. Take Myrtle-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Price, $22,000. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, builder and owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 22x36, with extension, 18x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to E. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 49 East 14th-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON CLINTON-AV., FOR THREE years, a stone front house, handsomely furnished, on the east side, fourth house south of Myrtle-av., containing fourteen rooms, including six lots, coach-house and chamber, and stables on the rear on Hamilton-st.; all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Apply to E. STEVENSON, No. 245 or No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn, for 2 months.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 28½ Broadway.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $400. Apply at No. 302 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A NEAT country seat, with about four acres in garden and lawn; ice-house, gardens, cottage, &c.; location beautiful; rent $1,500. S. EDDY,
No. 191 Broadway, Office of Brooklyn Ins. Co.

TO LET—AT RYE, NEAR THE BEACH, beautiful residence; location high and healthy; large furnished house, carriage-house, stable, lawn, five acres. L. M. DAVENPORT, No. 132 Nassau-st., or WILLIAM HALSTED, Rye.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only; is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, and handsomely furnished. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, WITH WATER, large room on third, open garret, cellars, on Commuinpaw-av., second house from Post Office; fifteen minutes' ride from Jersey Ferry; rent, $25.

TO RENT—NO. 99 EAST 60TH-ST., 4 S. B. S., $2,400; No. 103 East 60th-st., 4 s. b. s., $2,200; south side of 30th-st., near 6th-av., $1,400. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier.
Times Office.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR Mercantile purposes, the three first-class five-story stores and basement, Nos. 257 and 259 corner of Broadway and 22d-st.; each store 33 feet wide and over 100 feet deep. The basement to be exoavated to the curb-stone on each street. Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, FOR MERCANTILE purposes, a four-story and basement brick store, 22x100 feet, first floor about level with the sidewalk; located on Broadway, near 9th-st. and near Stewart's upper store. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE STORE 26x85, five-story, basement and cellar, finished in best manner; new; possession May 1; No. 27 Great Jones-st., three doors west of Broadway. LAMBERTEAU & CO., No. 24 Bond-st., where plans can be seen.

TO LEASE.—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS the "Powers Hotel," Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

LOFTS OF NOS. 37 AND 39 NASSAU-st. to let, on reasonable terms, to a good tenant; we have 11 lighted; suitable for engravers, lithographers, or bank-note printing. Apply to JAS. T. POLHEMUS, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION of three large stores communicating, and fronting on South-st. and river, at Gouverneur-slip, along with six lots adjoining. Apply to HENRY BERGH, No. 696 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NOS. 17 AND 19 Broadway, on 5th, 6th and second floors, with good light, at low prices; two large offices on first floor, suitable for shippers and others. Apply on premises.
GUTHRIE BROTHERS.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 308 Broadway, three-story brick. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, Executor, No. 57 Fulton-st., up stairs, over Fulton Bank.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 45x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—THE CELLAR, FIRST AND second floors, with upper lofts of building, No. 114 Pearl-st. Apply to E. W. VAN NORRIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, A SUITE of offices well adapted for a society. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS rooms in the building of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, No. 124 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife; front rooms, southern exposure, in 23d-st., 5th to 7th avs. preferred; good room with closets; hot and cold water indispensable; table and attendance must be first-class; references exchanged; other good localities entertained. Address, with price, P., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1 FOR the Summer, by a gentleman and wife, in a private family, New-England preferred, living in New-York or vicinity; references exchanged. Address, with terms, &c., A., No. 196 West-st.

**A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. No moving in May.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—A large and nicely furnished room on second floor to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with or without board.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

A FEW MECHANICS CAN BE accommodated with good board; also man and wife, at the old-established boarding-house, No. 396 East 10th-st. No moving in May.

NO. 11 EAST 15TH-ST.—ONE LARGE front room on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a small room connecting, with good board.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—We wish to let there handsomely-furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving in May.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE NEIGHborhood of 36th-st. and Madison-av. would rent a second floor and single room; references required. Address J. G. WINTER, Station F.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, if furnished, a second-story front room, with bath attached; a family of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

TO LET—FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 (new number) Lexington-av.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful large parlor, bedroom attached; full board.

NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—TO let, with first-class board, three single rooms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

$32,000.—WANTED, THREE-STORY brown stone house; first-class location. Address G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH—EIGHTEEN LOTS in one plot on the Boston road, between the Harlem Bridge and 5th-st., Morrisania, by GEORGE CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2 Vesey-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. H. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

$2,800.—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAM BOAT for sale or light draft, built last Summer; machinery new and in perfect order; very cheap; cost $4,500; must be sold. Can be seen by applying to GEORGE E. VANDERHOFF, in fish market, Astoria steamboat landing, Long Island.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Pier 21. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroads

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY
FOR SALE AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 25,
BY
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.
ARCHITECTURAL IRON FRONT STORE,
NO. 75 MURRAY-ST.

5,000 FREE RIDES
OVER THE GRAND-ST.
AND MEEKER-AV. RAILROAD,
BROOKLYN, TO THE SPLENDID LOTS IN THE KINGSLAND PROPERTY,
in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, to be sold absolutely and without reservation, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at the "Exchange." Maps and free tickets at the offices of JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD
FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 20 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE.
THIRTY-FIVE HARLEM LOTS,
SEVENTY-SIX WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS,
and plots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Also, valuable water fronts on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. G. LESPINASSE,
No. 34 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WILL BE sold, the large property owned and occupied by the American Express Company, comprising the whole block between Hudson, Duane, Jay and Staple sts., with their large first-class marble building, 100x100, and a one-story brick building, about 80x100. The second, third and fourth lofts of the marble building, 100x100 each, are also offered on lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; fine modern four-story high-stoop house, 21x55; complete order; $34,000; also, No. 20 West 36th-st., a pretty three-story house, with or without furniture; early possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA fine three-story and attic brick house, No. 29 Clinton-place, near University-place; about twenty-eight feet wide; "Sailors' Snug Harbor" lease, about eight years to run at $220 per annum; $35,000; will be let if not sold. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—ON Murray Hill, near 5th-av., twenty feet front by sixty deep on first floor, three-story and basement, high stoop, stone front, furnished throughout. House and furniture for $32,000. Address D. F. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST., an extra wide house, in perfect order, with the furniture; stable if wanted; early possession can be had. Permits to be had from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 22d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 25x100, with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT C. BROWN, No. 66 East Broadway, or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORNER HOUSE on Lexington-av.; immediate possession; also, an English basement brown-stone house on same avenue, near 31st-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

A FULL-SIZE BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale on 23d-st., near 6th-av., in good order; easy terms; possession May 1. S. EDDY,
No. 191 Broadway, Office Brooklyn Ins. Co.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE high-stoop four-story house, No. 167 West 34th-st.; lot 21x56x75. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $36,000. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., MURRAY HILL, an extra wide and elegant house, with or without furniture and stable. Apply to HOMER M

Singular Case—A Dead Wife Deserted by Her Husband.

Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, received information yesterday from the residents of the house No. 314 South Eighth-street, to the effect that the body of a woman had for the past few days been locked in in a room of that house, and that the husband of the deceased had absented himself, with what object could not be ascertained. The Coroner repaired to the mysterious room, broke open the door, and, in company with others, walked in. A coffin contained the body of a female, which presented no evidence of decomposition, and retained a remarkably natural appearance. It appears that the woman was Mrs. FRANCIS GREEN, wife of GEORGE W. GREEN. On the morning of the 15th inst. she was delivered of a child, which died the same evening, and she was allowed to remain in the bed with it for four days. GREEN seems to have been the only attendant on his wife during that time. On Friday last the dead infant was taken from its mother's side, coffined and buried. On Sunday night Mrs. GREEN died, and on Monday the body was inclosed in a coffin. After this was done, GREEN locked the apartments, left the house, and has not since been heard of. He was an engineer by profession, and a man of dissipated habits, and his conduct leads to the belief that he has become insane.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79. Stocks steady; Erie, 24½; Illinois, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 35.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 24—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12d.@12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Common Resin, 6s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 24—12:30 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

COTTON—The market opens easier, both on the spot and afloat; Low Middlings afloat, 142½f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93; for account, 93@93¼. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 35¼.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 24—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is flat and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day, it is now thought, will not exceed 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. 6d. ℔ quarter for old Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 75s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Sugar dull on the spot and quiet afloat.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 79¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 97¼.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 24—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is declining. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have footed up 7,000 bales.

The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 19th, since last report, (according to REUTER'S dispatch,) have been 33,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 32s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Oil, £26 5s. ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Petroleum flat at 57f.@57½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Cotton closed quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Low Middlings, afloat, 142f. ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Bourse steady; Rentes, 71f. 47c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

SUGAR quiet; buyers demand a reduction; offers have been made at 10¾ reals for 12. LARD is advancing; sales at 21c. in tierces, and 26c. in 25-pound tins. EXCHANGE—On London, 14@15 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 2@2½ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days, in gold, 2½@3 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 3@4 ℔ cent. premium; in currency, 60 days, 24@25 ℔ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

EXCHANGE on New-York at unchanged rates. FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $6 25@6 62½. WHEAT quiet but unsettled; No. 2 Regular, $1 15¼@1 15½. CORN dull; New, 58c.@58½c. OATS dull but firmer, and advanced ¾c.@1c.; quoted at 53¾c.@54c. RYE firm; No. 1, fresh receipts, $1 19½@1 20. BARLEY in store neglected; No. 2 in good demand at $2 05@2 15. WHISKY dull and nominal; quoted at 90c. PROVISIONS dull; business small. Mess PORK, $31 25. LARD, 18c. Dressed HOGS steady at $7@$12 50. Live HOGS dull and drooping; quoted at $7 37½@10 65. GREEN BAY steady; Common to Fair grades, $4 75@5 75; Good to Extra Steers, $7 10@7 80. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Business small; Middlings, 28c.@28½c. HEMP—Dressed in good demand, at 40c.@42 50. FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; Choice Fall Red, $1 80; Fancy White, $2 12½; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 32. CORN declining; Mixed Grades, 66c.; Yellow, 67c.@68c.; Fancy White, 69c. OATS firm, but quiet at 63c.@66c. BARLEY—Business small; Choice Fall, $1 75. RYE small; $1 28. WHISKY, 92c. Dressed HOGS held at $31@$31 50; no buyers. Bulk MEATS firmer. Loose Shoulders, up the River, 12c. refused. BACON—Nothing done. LARD—No quotations. CATTLE unchanged; business small. HOGS, $8 50@$10 50. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

COTTON ¼c. lower, with small demand; Middlings, 28¾c.; sales, 2,100 bales; receipts, 3,750 bales; exports, 3,040 bales. GOLD, 133¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 144@145; Commercial, 142¾@143¾. SUGAR firm; Common, 12¾@13c.; Prime, 15¼c.; Yellow Clarified, 16¾c.@17¾c. MOLASSES firm at 79c.@82¾c. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $6 75; Double Extra, $7; Treble Extra, $7 37. CORN Bran 52c.@53c. OATS, 75c. BRAN unchanged. HAY unchanged. PORK dull and declining; quoted at $31 75. BACON dull; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. LARD dull and unchanged. WHISKY steady. HOPPER steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

FLOUR firm, but unchanged; Family sold at $7 50@7. GRAIN unchanged; No. 1 WHEAT held at $1 52. Later, CORN sold at 64c.@65c. for Ear and Shelled. OATS, 47c.@48c. RYE, $1 45; supply light. CORN dull and unchanged. TOBACCO in fair demand; sales of 200 hhds. logs at $2 30@$7 20. WHISKY in good demand at 93c.; sales 1,200 bbls. MESS PORK irregular; sales 200 bbls. City at $31 25. Bulk MEATS held 12¾c.@14¼c.; not salable above 12c.@14c. to any extent. BACON nominally unchanged; held at 16c.@ 16¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17¾c.@19¾c. LARD, no demand; held at 13¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

COTTON firmer, but prices unchanged. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5@$5 25; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $7 75@$8 25; Ohio do., $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT in limited demand; Red, $1 80@$1 90; No. 1 Spring, $1 82. CORN unchanged. OATS held firmly; sales 5,000 bushels Yellow at 89c.@90c. OATS steady at 72c.@75c. PETROLEUM very quiet; Crude, 27¼c.@28c.; Refined, 32c.@32½c. COFFEE firm; Laguayra, 17c.; Rio, 19¼c.@ 20c. SUGAR and MOLASSES less active. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. WHISKY selling slowly at 92c.@93.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $9 for White; $10 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 300 bushels Choice White Canada at $2. CORN dull; sales 400 bushels No. 1 at 91, delivered to sail. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE inactive. COMMEAL, $2 15 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $32 for Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

FLOUR dull; drag lots are selling at $6 50@ $7 50 for Western Spring; $8@$8 50 for Amber Western, and $9 25@$9 75 for White Western. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN quiet; ten cars of New changed hands at 76¼c.@77c. on the track; Old nominal at 86c. In store, OATS nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY quoted at $2 10 for Canadian; no sales reported. SEEDS firm. PORK lower at $32 50. LARD lower; quoted at 20¼c. HIGHWINES held at 90c.@91c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT inactive; No. 1 at $1 18¼; No. 2 at $1 13. OATS quiet at 54c. for No. 2. CORN unchanged. RYE nominally $1 14@$1 15. BARLEY quiet at $1 85@$1 86 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet but unchanged. Dressed HOGS, $11 75@$12 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firm at 65¼c. for No. 2, and 66¼c. for Rejected grades. OATS quiet; small sales at 63c. for Michigan grades; some holders ask 65c. RYE steady and firm at $1 22@$1 29 for Michigan grades and No. 1. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Dressed HOGS nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

TOBACCO—Sales 317 hhds. at full rates. COTTON, 28c. Mess PORK, $31 50@$32. LARD, 19¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c., all packed. FLOUR, $6 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 50@$1 60. CORN, 60c.@63c. OATS, 60c.@63c. RYE, $1 45@$1 48. WHISKY, 92c.@93c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

COTTON nominally 27½c.@28c.; receipts, 129 bales; exports, 150 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6@$6 25. CORN, 72c. OATS, 75c.@85c. PORK, $30 75@$34. Bulk MEATS dull; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14c. DRESSED HOGS $13.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Spirits TURPENTINE ½c. better. RESIN $1 80@ $6 75. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 85@$2 90. TAR, $2 95@$3. COTTON quiet; Middlings, 27¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

COTTON opened steady and closed quiet; sales 450 bales; Middlings, 28¼c.@28¾c.; receipts 919 bales; exports coastwise 1,288 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

COTTON quiet; transactions light; Middlings nominally 28¼c.; receipts, 637 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,298 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

COTTON market quiet, with but little doing; sales, 182 bales: Middlings, 27¼c.; receipts, 179 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 24.

COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 262 bales; exports, 3,089 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¼; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57; Gold, 132¾.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way..... 5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central..... 5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.
Chatham Four Corners..... 5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven..... 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport..... 4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way..... 5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail..... 5 P. M.
South, Through..... 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way..... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver..... 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c..... 5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 24—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N	Cloudy	25
Halifax	W	Cloudy	32
Portland	W	Clear	19
Boston	N. W	Clear	27
New-York	W	Clear	30
Philadelphia	S. W	Clear	37
Wilmington	W	Clear	37
Washington	W	Clear	37
Fortress Monroe	W	Clear	40
Richmond	W	Clear	50
Augusta	W	Clear	50
Savannah	N. W	Clear	53
Charleston	N. N. W	Clear	60
Oswego	S. W	Clear	23
Buffalo	S. W	Cloudy	19
Pittsburg	—	Clear	18
Chicago	N. W	Clear	10
Louisville	S. W	Clear	22
Mobile	N	Clear	34
New-Orleans	N. E	Clear	41
Key West	N. W	Clear	67
Havana	N	Clear	70

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Ville de Paris	Feb. 11	Havre	New-York.
Java	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Bremen	Feb. 25	New-York	Bremen.
India	Feb. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Bellona	Feb. 27	New-York	London.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	Feb. 25	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Feb. 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 24.—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool*—M. Bryar, J. R. Gregg, Capt. Aked, J. P. Cruhender, C. Birch, Jos. Pease, R. Kipling, W. H. Reynolds, John Low, F. Strenli, Thos. Ernaley, W. Whitney, John Gilmour, Allen Gilmour, C. Knobbanch, G. A. Hagemann, S. Kaufman, S. G. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Fitzgerald and servant, Miss Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pemberton, Miss Mary Williams, Miss Mary Wood, John Hilbur, J. H. Carpenter, Miss Catharine Donovan, Jno. Coates, E. J. Hale, P. J. Fornstall.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 24—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Miss Ann Jeffries, Edward Williams and wife, W. Williams, James Adams, John Blenkinsop, Edward Cox, Thos. Thompson and wife, Miss Sarah Brozier, Miss Ann Brozier, John Henderson, James Willeby, Geo. Pollock, Thos. Dunkley, Mark Smith, Miss Ann Smith, Fred. Cocking, Wm. Prenderville, Dr. Thomas Wright, Wm. McKelvin, Fred. Holmes, Thos. Rutherford, Thos. Jackson and wife, Henry Norwell, Albert Tilt, Wm. Headlingham, Temple Cream, Alex. Mills, John Wilson, James Lewis, Mrs. Lucy Surman, Edward Green and wife, Clifford Robotham, Richard Chance, Alfred Hall and wife, James Davies, Thomas Fitzsimmons.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 41	Sun sets	5 48
Moon sets	6 07		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 43	Gov. Island	7 32
Hell Gate	8 54		

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Has had heavy westerly gales almost the entire passage.

Steamship India, (Br., new,) Munro, Glasgow Feb. 5, via Moville 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales and heavy weather throughout the entire passage.

Steamship Electra, (Br.,) Fuller, Naples Jan. 17, Messina 20th, Palermo 25th, Valencia 31st, and Gibraltar Feb. 2, with mdse. to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Feb. 8, lat. 34 20, lon. 26 30, signalized brig Csarina, (Aust.,) steering S.

Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston Feb. 14, and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 19, off Sand Key, passed the Peruvian iron-clad fleet, bound to Key West. Same day, 20 miles E. of Key West, exchanged signals with steamship Mariposa, from New-York for New-Orleans; also steamship De Soto, hence for Key West, with U. S. troops. Same day, off Indian Key, exchanged signals with steamship Euterpe, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Colorado, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Feb. 9, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 169 passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 12, lat. 50 52, lon. 15 4, passed steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. N. Harvey.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Vicksburg, Burton, New-Orleans Feb. 18, with cotton, &c., and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Feb. 20, with mdse. and 147 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Feb. 21, passed steamship Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz, going into Havana.

Steamship Carroll, Vardy, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Bark Molly, (Ital.,) Gangutio, Trieste 86 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresia. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 7, and since had moderate weather. Feb. 20, at 8 P. M., lat. 36, lon. 70 20, spoke an American bark under close sail, with rest of sails furled; as the wind was fair, asked him why he did not proceed on his voyage, and if he wanted assistance; endeavored him to say that he had left New-York Feb. 19, and that he was bound to Cuba, but had no sailors; could not make out the name of the vessel, and could not ascertain if he wanted any assistance.

Brig Scio, (of Barbados,) Brown, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with schr. Donna Anna, of Newport, for New-York. Feb. 19, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from S. E., going round to N. W., during which shifted cargo. 23d, off the Highlands, in a heavy squall from N. W., sprung foremast, lost topgallant and sail, split foresail, &c.

Brig Martha, Stone, Nalaga 56 ds., with raisins, &c., to A. P. Francis & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1, in co. with over 200 sail of vessels. Had heavy weather between the Madeira and Canary Islands; from thence to the Windward Islands, light winds and calms and no trades. Feb. 17 and 18, experienced heavy gales from W. to S. W., during which lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Hattie Eaton, (of Demerara,) Brown, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to Von Prasg & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales on the coast for the last 5 ds., and was obliged to heave to four times. Left in port brig Volant, for New-York, to sail Feb. 6; brig Julia, for do. Feb. 8; schr. Dragon, for do. Feb. 5; schr. Annie Whiting, for do. Feb. 4.

Brig Flordelmar, of Parrsboro, N. S., Pitts, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Has had strong variable winds the entire passage; sailed in co. with brig J. McIntyre, for New-York, and brig George S. Berry, for Boston.

Brig John Avtles, (of Boston,) Hammond, Calbarien 11 ds., with molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Has had heavy weather almost the entire passage, lost deck load, shifted cargo, &c.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar, whale oil, &c., to Bishop Bros. Had fine weather up to lat. 30, and from thence heavy W. and N. W. gales. Bark Restless, for New-York, sailed 4 ds. previous, via St. Martins, to load salt.

Brig Elisa Thomson, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Mayagues and Guayanilla, P. R., Feb. 6, via New-Haven 20th, with molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Mad. (Norv.,) Hansen, Seville 68 ds., with cork, lead, &c., to F. Grund & Cerero. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Schr. Sophia Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) Newell, Caribbean, via Delaware Breakwater, 12 ds., with sugar to Mason & Preant. Sld. in co. with schr. Jas. Ponder, Jr., for Philadelphia. Put into the Breakwater for orders.

Schr. Gen. Marion, Forrey, Curacao 20 ds., with redwood and salt to Phillips & Collins. Was 10 ds. becalmed in Crooked Island Channel.

Schr. Prime Leboo, Hamilton, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Kate Callaghan, Avery, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Jane, Corwin, Bridgeport.

Schr. Glide, Chapman, New-London.

Schr. Bay State, Seabury, Boston.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Allemannia, for Hamburg; Cuba and Nevada, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Thames, for Savannah; Hatteras, for Richmond. Shipe Nevada, for Yokohama; Star of Hope, for San Francisco; Camilla, for Genoa.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 24—Arr. steamships Tarifa, from Liverpool, and Neptune, from New-York; ship Anahuac, Liverpool.

Below—Bark Warren Hallett, from Sierra Leone.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 24—Arr. schrs. Frank & Emily, from Cardenas; W. H. Steele, Baracoa. Sld. steamships James Adger, for New-York, and Prometheus, Philadelphia; schrs. P. Baker, Providence; Ethlin, Baltimore; Ida Richardson, New-York; Nellie Carr, West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 24—Arr. steamships Hunts-ville and San Jacinto, from New-York.

Cld. ship Nonpareil, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24—Arr. steamships W. P. Clyde, from New-York; J. A. Gray, Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 24.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, which sailed from New-York Feb. 6, arrived at this port yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 24.—The steamship Hibernian, which sailed from Portland Feb. 14, arrived at this port to-day.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—The ship Mont Blanc, Capt. Clusa, from Sunderland 23d ult. for Boston, was damaged in a gale, and was obliged to return. She arrived at Queenstown to-day, leaking.

HAVE CHARITY.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

Through the great, sin-blasted city
Tells a homeless little one—
Not a friend to soothe or pity—
Not a bed to lie upon—
Ragged, dirty, bruised and bleeding—
Subject still to kick and curse—
Schooled in sin and sadly needing
Aid from Christian tongue and purse.

But the rich and gay pass by her,
Full of vanity and pride,
And a pittance they deny her,
As they pull their skirts aside.
Then a sullen mood comes o'er her—
Reckless she of woe or weal—
Death from hunger is before her—
She must either starve or steal.

She *does* steal, and who can blame her,
Hunger pangs her vitals gnaw—
None endeavor to reclaim her,
And she violates the law.
Then the pampered child of fashion,
Who refused to give relief,
Cries, with well-affected passion,
"Out upon the little thief!"

Censors full of world-wide schooling,
Cease to censure and deplore—
When the girl transgressed man's ruling
She obeyed a higher law.
Take her place—feel her temptation—
Starved, unhoused—no succor nigh—
And, though sure of reprobation,
Ye would steal ere ye would die!

THE CITY'S CHILDREN!

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES!!

A Little Girl's Feet Frozen Off!!

THE FLESH CUT FROM HER BACK!

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY!!!!!

Villainy under the Veil of Charity!

THE TRICKERY OF "SAINTS!"

FIEND'S WEARING HEAVEN'S LIVERY!

SANCTIMONIOUS LEECHES!

RELIGIOUS HUMBUGS EXPOSED!

VICE MORE PROFITABLE THAN VIRTUE!

A SAINT'S FACE AND A DEMON'S HEART!

HOW LONG SHALL SUCH THINGS CONTINUE

THE MONSTER PUNISHED!!!!

RETRIBUTION!!!

In spite of the exertions made by the "Children's Aid Society," "The Newsboys' Lodging-rooms," and City missions generally, there is still much to do in the matter of relieving the necessities of the suffering little ones known as "The City's Children"—little, white-faced, penury-pinched sufferers who live in pestilential, subterranean abodes, dark courts and filthy air-poisoned alley-ways, or roam the streets in the day time and sleep at night in covered wagons, coal boxes, or any other place they may be able to steal into—some of whom have neither parents or friends, and others who have relatives but would be better off without them.

Everybody will remember the case of the unfortunate orphan girl who, some twelve or fourteen years ago, was taken from the poorhouse by a fiend in human shape named Mrs. Decker, who resided at the time on Staten Island. It will be in the recollection of many how this poor, friendless little creature was tortured by the wretch who had adopted her, till death kindly put an end to her sufferings. How she was beaten until her little body was a mass of bruises—starved till her bones seemed bursting through the skin—turned out into the bitter cold almost naked, till her feet were blistered with frost, and her emaciated frame racked by rheumatism—while all the while the monster who subjected her to such tortures attended church regularly and was regarded as little less than a saint by those who did not know her.

This, as we have said, occurred nearly a score of years ago, but who can say how many similar cases have happened since—are happening every day in fact. The Mrs. Deckers are not all dead yet—society is full of them and their victims, and, what is worse, this will always be the case till the millennium comes. We cannot alter human nature, but we can do the next best thing—we can expose such atrocities when they come to light, and such is our purpose at the present time. Anybody who will follow us through the following narrative of wrong and retribution will acknowledge the full force of all which we have said, and will feel themselves well repaid for their trouble as well.

"Please, Sir, may I shovel off your sidewalk?"

"No, boy!—go home and tell your mother to take care of you."

"I only want five cents, Sir—just five cents—let me have five cents for half an hour and I'll do any work you're a-mind to set me at—I don't care what it is."

"No, I tell you! I don't see what parents can be thinking of to allow their children to go running around begging"

The first speaker was a stout-built lad, who carried upon his shoulder a rudely-constructed wooden shovel, and the person to whom he addressed himself was the wealthy Mr. Seymour, who occupied a palatial mansion in one of the streets cutting the Fifth-avenue at right angles.

The boy was about fourteen years of age, and, though shabbily dressed and wretched-looking enough, there was something about his countenance which could not fail to impress a close observer favorably.

Mr. Seymour had just returned from a drive out on the Avenue in his magnificent sleigh, and was about entering the door of his residence when the boy, who had been looking wistfully, as he walked along, at the windows of the rich mansions in front of which he was passing, paused and accosted him.

About an hour after the above conversation. Mr. Seymour, again dressed for the street, stood gazing from the window of his front parlor. Already he regretted that he had so rudely answered the boy's petition, and in imagination he again beheld the pleading face. Suddenly an exclamation, half of fear, half of surprise, burst from his lips as he actually met the mournful gaze of the boy's large, sorrowful eyes.

It was but a single glance, and the boy passed away without offering to stop, but soon recovering himself, Mr. Seymour sprang to the hall, then out at the door, and in an instant was at the boy's side.

"Here, boy!" he said, hurriedly, as he touched the lad on the shoulder, "have you got what you were asking for yet?"

"No, Sir," replied the boy, dejectedly; "the people tell me that I am too small to shovel snow, and too big to beg, and so I s'pose I shall have to go home without anything. No I won't though, he added, suddenly, while a look of savage recklessness settled upon his pallid features—"no I won't! I have never done anything wicked yet, but I'll *steal*—I'll *murder* before I go home without anything!"

"Good gracious, boy!" exclaimed Mr. Seymour, "what are you saying! Upon my life you talk like a perfect young savage. Here—here's some change for you." And he placed in his hand a few silver coins.

Instantly the look of blank despair vanished from the boy's face, and an expression of intense satisfaction took its place, as eagerly clutching the money which the rich man held out to him, he hastily ejaculated a fervent "Thank'ee, Sir!" and fled away up the street at his topmost speed.

Mr. Seymour stood looking after the boy till he saw him enter a baker's shop on the corner, and then he mechanically followed in the same direction.

"So he *was* hungry," he muttered, as he walked along, "and perhaps he may be connected with some one who is also hungry. Who can tell? I don't know that it's anything to me, but, by George, something which I cannot exactly understand, impels me to follow him, and I will do so, let what will come of it."

The boy *was* hungry—*very* hungry—for as he emerged from the baker's shop clutching a loaf of bread in his nervous grasp, Mr. Seymour, who followed closely, observed that he tore a piece from it and ravenously gnawed it as he started on a run.

At length the boy darted up a dark alley-way, the entrance to which Mr. Seymour reached just in time to see the object of his pursuit enter a tenant building which stood far back in the rear.

Mr. Seymour also entered the dismal habitation, and, after some delay, found himself in an apartment on the second floor. The room was a small one and from its position the light of day, except at meridian, (it was about three o'clock then,) was almost excluded. The floor was cleanly scrubbed, the walls were white, and the window-panes, what few were left, glistened brightly in the sunlight, but save a clean board which, resting upon a barrel, served as a table, and a bed which occupied the darkest corner of the room on the floor, the apartment contained no furniture.

Sitting bolt upright upon this latter article was a woman, wasted away almost to a skeleton. In both her bony hands she clutched a loaf of bread, from which she had ravenously torn a mouthful, and lying prone at her side, with his face buried in the pillow, and groaning and sobbing piteously, was the boy whom the rich man had followed.

Mr. Seymour was unable to scan the woman's features closely, for the bright glare of the sun upon the snow without had temporarily unfitted his eyes to view objects in a subdued light, but he saw enough to shock him greatly, and stooping down he placed his hand upon the shoulder of the boy, and shaking him gently, he said in a kindly tone:

"Get up my little man, and run out for some more fitting food than that. You shall want for nothing now, for I will be your friend. See, here is money!" And as he spoke he took some silver coins from his pocket.

Rising from his recumbent position as the first tones of the gentleman's voice fell upon his ears, the boy turned and faced the latter, who was surprised to see upon his features, not a look of gratitude, but an expression amounting almost to malignity.

"Go away," exclaimed the boy, bitterly, "go away, and leave me alone. I hate you!"

"And why should you hate me, my poor lad?" inquired Mr. Seymour, in a tone of unfeigned surprise—"I never injured you!"

"You have!" exclaimed the boy, passionately, "you have always injured me, and such as me. I hate you because you are rich, and because you don't care who starves so long as you have plenty to eat and to drink, and to wear, and throw away. I feel as though I could kill you, and I may, too, if you don't go away, for I have the strength to do it *now*, although I am only a boy!"

"Upon my life I believe the boy is getting crazy!" exclaimed Mr. Seymour, in a sort of half soliloquy.

"I believe I am," returned the boy, vehemently, "and it wouldn't be much to wonder at if I did. I wish I was crazy or dead, I wouldn't care which!"

Mr. Seymour was about to make some conciliatory reply, but before he could do so the door opened, and a little girl about nine years of age entered, bearing in her hand a bowl of soup. She was a beautiful, bright-looking child, although her clothes were untidy, and her hair was uncombed, and fell straggling around her face. Her large blue eyes were full of gentleness and love and an almost angelic look rested upon her meek, retiring countenance.

She was somewhat disconcerted upon discovering a stranger, but beckoning the boy to a corner, she said in a whisper, while a smile of joy lighted up her little, thin face:

"Here, Charley, I've brought a bowl of real nice soup for your mother, and I know it 'ill do her good. Mrs. Maddox, who lives up stairs, gave it to me for fetching her a pail of water, but I'm not hungry, and it will be so nice for your poor mother."

The boy's lip quivered as he struggled to subdue some terrible emotion, and he answered, at last, in a husky voice:

"She don't want it, Maggie—*I know she don't*—you eat it yourself."

"Who is that gentleman?" whispered the girl, at the same time stealing a glance at Mr. Seymour.

"He is a rich man," answered the boy aloud, "who lives in a great house up town."

"Oh, I am so glad!" exclaimed the girl, joyously, "for I am sure he will do something for your mother!"

"Of course I will, my little lady," said Mr. Seymour—"that is what I came here for."

"No you won't!" exclaimed the boy, bitterly, "because you *can't* help her now! If you had given me only five cents when I first asked you for it, it might, perhaps, have done some good, but it's too late now. Look at her!" And again throwing himself face downward upon the bed, he gave way to another passionate outburst of grief.

A horrid suspicion flashed across the mind of the millionaire, whose eyes by this time had become accustomed to the moderate light, and looking directly at the woman, God of Heaven, what a sight broke upon his startled vision!

"Merciful Heaven!" he exclaimed, holding his hands before his eyes to shut out the frightful spectacle, "she is dead!"

"Yes," sobbed the boy, "dead—dead—dead! And when they put her in the cold ground, I shall be alone—all alone! There will be no one to care for me then!"

While he was thus wildly lamenting, the little girl had placed her bowl upon the rude table, and with the tears standing in her mild eyes had advanced toward him. Kneeling beside him as the despairing words left his lips, she threw her little white arms around his neck, and murmured, in a tone of mingled pathos and gentle reproach:

"No one, did you say, Charley? *No one at all?*"

Instantly the boy checked his violent grief, and looking up through his tears, he replied, as he affectionately pressed her hand:

"Oh, I forgot you, Maggie—I forgot you, but you mustn't blame me. I was thinking of nothing but her. It will be so very, very hard